# pailanti

# Commercial.

VOL. XV-Nº 46

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1879.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance out. Special attention given to Collections and aveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store 700

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys at Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St.

DABBITT & GRIFFEN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

DENTAL.

Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. fice hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock

PHYSICIANS.

W. ODELL, M. D. Office over F. W. Johnson's Drug Store, Huron Street, Yps: Miehigan. 763-775

P. FELSHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Slock, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

R. OWEN, M. D. Office at his residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti.

Dr. Hall's Health Institute.

Bucklin's Block, opp. P. O.

Baths-Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampoo-ing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to

dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys,

HEALTH LIFT and LIGHT GYMNASTICS.

Call and examine our stock of La-

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

PRICE REBUCED.

Paying Information
for West, East, South, North; for Owners
of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swife, or FARMS,
Gardens, or Village Lots; for Househeapers;
for all Boye and Girls;
OVER 700 Fine ENCRAVINGS

Full of Plain, Practical, Reliable,

Better than Ever.

liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

Special and General Insurance Agent, at of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross S

WHOLE No. 774

## CLOTHIERS, ATTENTION!

We have bought at much less than cost the entire stock of the largest Wholesale Clothing House in Rochester, and are now offering to the Clothiers of Michigan at prices never before mentioned.

### HOLESALE STOCK!

We invite a call from every Clothing Merchant in the State, and guarantee you it will pay you to come to Detroit if you can use any goods. We are also offering these goods to our Retail Trade at

#### GREAT BARCAINS.

We have an enormous stock which must be sold and have made prices to sell it.

Thousands of Overcoats, Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's.

Thousands of Suits in all grades, from the cheapest to the best. Thousands of pairs of Pants. Good lined Pants for \$1, made and trimmed well. Immense bargains in all lines.

Clothing was never offered so cheap. We have got the stock and must move it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money saved on every purchase. Come and look at the goods. It will pay you.

> C. R. MABLEY, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT. ON'T buy a Sewing Machine un-

# THE VPSILANTI RBLE

## ESTABLISHED IN 1850.



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRAN-ITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemetries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

#### MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble

G. W. LOUGHRIDGE. H. BATCHELDER,

## AN IMMENSE STOCK

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

# J. H. WORTLEY'S

## CROCKERY STORE!

THE-

YPSILANTI GREENHOUSES

OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS, -FOR-

### Inspection of Visitors.

We keep for sale constantly, a fine collection of Plants, the best Old and New Varieties. We furnish

CUT FLOWERS TO ORDER

WEDDINGS. PUNERALS, BUTERTAINMENTS ETC.

Almo

Boqueto and Designs in Figurer Work Made to Order.

Plants Leaned for describing Houses and Churches at a small cost. Floral Designa, in Natural Flowers Rushmand, and apropri-AT A MODERATE GOST.

All orthon through Rart Olikoo, or other wise, promptly stouded to, and delivered to all push of the city. Gerenium of the city. Gerenium of the city. Gerenium of the city. History of the city of the city.

EUGERS LATELY

#### A CAPITAL HIE.

A large assortment of Albums, Fine Pocket Books, Bill Books and Wallets, Toilet Goods, Clothes and Hair Brushes, Cut Glass Goods, Children's Toys, Dolls. and other articles suitable for holiday presents. I can offer special bargains, and will save you money by examining goods and getting prices.

#### Read the Bargains INGRAM'S FIVE CENT COUNTER!

March Candy, 13 cts per nout RED. F. MOHAN.

Parwsite Beson

able and best made in the world. Call 744-tf and see it. I present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread.

easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most dur-

Simplest and easiest to handle, Runs A Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich

H. J. BEAKES.

J. WILLARD BABBITT.

HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS, and LIVERY ADVANTAGES.

To patronize the

CITY HOTEL Near the Depot, on Cross St.

The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a

SPECIMEN HOUSE, On Huron Street, Near the Post Office. GEO. CARR.

#### CROWN JEWEL,

BASE BURNERS.



OVER 30.000

Now in use and not one returned. Hot water attachments, Nickel-Plated foot rails and foot rests! Will Boil and Bake equallu well at the same time.

STEVENS & LOOMIS.

ROUND OAK,



convenient most decidenteal, midselvey WOOD STOVE.

Stevens & Loomis

#### THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

CHARLES MOORE.

PERIPATETICO.

OF GOINGS ABROAD.

Not the goings which imply an ocean steamer and a trip upon the other continent, but the bits of journeys which include perhaps only half a dozen miles by rail or carriage, or even any out-door travellings, for all of which the name upon the lips of our owner in the township where he shall be an grandmothers was that which heads this inhabitant on the second Monday of May, present dissertation. The importance of and all resident real estate to the person of present dissertation. The importance of these little "outings" is not always sufficiently shall be given in by some other person for ently understood, it seems to the Peripatetic, especially those which take one away for a little-a day, or perhaps even a few hours-from the scenes and the sameness with nothing to break the even tenor of life. so that there need be none of the contracted self satisfaction which often follows a life into which no outer atmosphere has come with fresher breath. We are exceeding apt with fresher breath. We are exceeding apt to think that whatever good things our stay-at-home-ness possesses are the very other than where the owner resides, shall world, and we need some rubbing away of these pet ideas now and then.

For instance, a trio were one day discussing a certain slight and recent New York fashion, it might have been perhaps a pe culiar way of wearing an ornament.

"They are worn on the right side," said the Peripatetic decisively.

"They are worn on the left side," assert-

ed the Familiar combatively. "My dear creatures," remarked Eglan-

tine airily, fresh from the city in question, 'they are not worn at all;" thereat her friends were silenced.

pressions possible. Anyone and everyone and baskets. As for the greatest study of held to mean affirm. mankind you cannot go a mile from home by rail without having a great many pages opened to you—many of them impressively whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean ward or city, as the case may be. The term "cash value," whenever used in this act, shall be held to turned down so that even he who will not mean the usual selling price at the place take the trouble to run, perforce may and must read. Fun and pity and instruction where the property to which the term is applied shall be at the time of assessment, being the price which could be obtained therevill often be among the legends written for for at private sale, and not at forced or aucas, and, besides all these, one is very apt tion sale.

prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, premeditation all the little journeys possi-ble out among your fellow mortals; going holder, as guardian, parent, husband, or trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, A thorough gymnastic system? or ladies and centlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspesia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Liproves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Inwith eyes and mind wide open, and preparand accounting officer, partner, agent, or factor; and also all moneys or credits owned or ed to take the most optimistic view of theld as aforesaid; and the cashier of any things which those severe organs will let State or national bank in said township or

are open To the whole noon of Nature."

SELECTIONS FROM THE TAX LAWS.

COMPILED LAWS, CHAPTER XVI.

dies' Underwear. Call and examine our stock of Gents' Underwear, and our line of Children's Underwear is full and complete. Ladies if you have not seen our line of Cleaks it will not seen our line of Cleaks it

SEC. 2. Real estate shall, for the purposes you to call and look at them as the of taxation, be construed to include all lands styles are new and the prices cannot be in the State, and all buildings and fixtures thereon expent in cases otherwise.

beaten. Our Dress Goods Depart- ly provided by law. thereon, except in cases otherwise express-SEC. 3. Personal estate shall, for the pur-

it you will find all the latest styles and poses of taxation, be construed to include patterns. fects, wheresoever they may be; all ships, boats, and vessels belonging to inhabitants of this State, whether at home or abroad, and all capital invested therein; all moneys at interest, either within or without this State, due the person to be taxed more than he pays interest for, and all other debts due such persons more than their indebtedness; all public stocks and securities, all stock in turnpikes, railroads, canals, and other cor porations (except national banks) out of the State, owned by inhabitants of this State; all personal estate of moneyed corporations whether the owner thereof reside in or our or tale litate, and the income of any smar-

for all Boys and Giris;

OVER 700 Fine ENCRAVINGS
both pissing and instructive. The

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in May, to call apon each hamble person a

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Second. All spinning and weaving looms and apparatus, not exceeding in value fifty dollars.

Third. All arms and accourrements required by law to be kept by any person; all wearing apparel of every person or family,

Fourth. The library and school books of
every individual and family, not exceeding in value one hundred and fifty dollars, and

all family pictures.

Tenth. The personal and real estates of persons whe, by reason of infirmity, age, or poverty may, in the opinion of the supervisor, be unable to contribute towards

the public charges.

Sec. 7. All personal estate within this State, except in the cases where other provision is made by the third and eighth sections of this act, shall be assessed to the

assessment to him SEC. 8. The excepted cases referred to in

the preceding section, and not included in said section three, are the following:

First. All goods, wares and merchandise, of work-a-day life. One instinctively falls into ruts living in one place year after year, with nothing to break the even tenor of life.
One's horizon needs to be widened and the may be, if the owner hire or occupy a store, standpoint of view changed, now and then, mill, shop or warehouse therein, and shall not be taxable where the owner resides; and all shares in national or State banks, owned by persons not residents of this State, shall be taxed in the township or city where the bank is located, and not elsewhere;

best things that may or can be in all the be assessed to such owner in the township

where they are kept.

SEC. 9. When personal property is mortgaged or pledged, it shall, for the purpose of taxation, be deemed the property of the

person who has possession thereof.
Sec. 13. The term "money" or "money" whenever used in this act, shall be held to mean gold and silver coin, and bank notes, and every deposit which any person owning the same or holding in trust and re-siding in this State, is entitled to withdraw on demand. The term "credits," whenever used in this act shall be held to mean and include every claim and demand for money or other valuable thing, and every annuity or sum of money receivable at stated periods, due or to become due, and all claims and demands secured by deed or mortgage, due or to become due. The terms "par-This last is exceedingly frivolous, as deponent willingly testifieth, but it is a straw to show the way of the wind, and of the to show the way of the wind, and of the terms "particle of real property" and "parcel of land," whenever used in this act, shall each be held to mean any contiguous quantity of world. Nor is the moral that all people land in the possession of, owned by, or reby these presents should at once set their faces New York-wards, but simply that they importing the singular number only may should mix as often as possible with the outer world, and thus get all the new imber may be applied and limited to the singular number; and every word importing can go at least into the next town and come back at least a trifle the better for it, if only for a look at somebody's well built farm gate, or some one else's graceful flower beds and applied to females as well as males. Whenever the word "oath" is used in this act, it may be held to mean affirmation: and the word "swear," in this act, may be The words "town

SEC. 14. Every person of full age and when travelling to learn that most inesti-mable lesson, how to keep one's temper—to or corporate, shall, when called upon as padlock and sit down upon it, so to speak. hereinafter provided, forthwith make a full The thousand and one little annoyances that disquiet the soul may be made to minister to the everlasting well being—an instance of what good old Dr. Hickok would call "the discipline of dark things."

So, as much as lieth in you, take without tax, of which he or she is the owner or the content of the conte you, thrice happy in this case if you are of those ward, when called upon as aforesaid, shall also truly and fully set forth the names of all non-residents of this State owning shares Whose hearts have a look southwards, and of stock in such bank, and the number and amount of such shares owned by each nonamount of such shares owned by each holf-resident respectively, as the same shall ap-pear upon the books of said bank, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, said cashier shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

SEC. 15. Every person required by this

and the number of acres improved, and the number and kind of buildings thereon; Second. The number of neat cattle six

months old;

Third. The number of horses over six months old;
Fourth. The number of sheep over six

months old:

Fifth. The number of hogs over six months old;
Sixth. Every wagon and carriage;

Seventh. Every gold or silver watch;
Eighth. The number of bushels of grain and the quantity of all other farm produce in the possession of the producer;
Ninth. All merchandise not included in

the eighth subdivision of this section; Tenth. Every musical instrument of the value of one hundred dollars and upwards;

Riesersh. All moneys and eredits;
Testith. All other personal property held or owned by him, including the shares in any State of national hank in this State;
Thericenth. The amount of moneys upon

one by next slant form for the statements require the (Concreped on Fourte Page.)

#### COMMERCIAL

YPSILANTI, JAN. 11, 1879.

#### THE MESSAGE.

Second Inaugural Message of Gov. Crosswell.

Satisfactory Condition of the State Institutions and Finances.

General Prosperity, Growth and Development of Michigan.

The Executive Recommendations in Detail.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

You assemble under circumstances of peculiar interest. Yours is the first Legislature to meet within the walls of this new Capitol. The erection and completion of this building is not without significance. It marks the transformation which a few years have wrought in our social and political condition. It bespeaks the growth of population, the increase of wealth, the advancement of science and art, from the time of the rude cabin of the pioneer to the completion of this impos-\$1,500,000. As we devote it to the use for which it was constructed, let us hope that all the counsels and deliberations to be held here may conduce to the general welfare, and be instrumental in proventing and restriction.

mental in promoting and perpetuating
the blessings of liberty and peace.

In the biennial period just passed
general health has prevailed throughout our borders. The earth has produced bountifully and the harvets have been abundant. We have grown in the State within the past year more than 28,000,000 of bushels of wheat, and other cereals and fruits in proportion. In the same time we have produced 1,885,884 barrels of salt, 1,125,-230 tons of iron ore, and copper, coal, plaster and slate in very large amounts, of which I have not full statics for the year. The production of ingot copper in 1877 was 19,385 tons.

FINANCES. The treasury presents a satisfactory condition. The cash on hand September 30, 1876, was \$1,064,005 30. The receipts from all sources for the two years ending September 30, 1878, aggregate \$4.194,739 21. The total expenditures for the same period amount to \$4,828,404 16. The balance in the treasury on the 30th day of September last was \$400,340 35. No part of this balance belongs to the general fund, which has been overdrawn in the sum

The bonded debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1876, was \$1,-392,149 97. The policy of extinguishing this debt as rapidly as possible has been steadily pursued, and I am gratified to inform you that in two years ending the 30th day of September last, it has been reduced in the sum of \$433,000, leaving the total amount of such indebtedness now standing against the State \$959,149 97. Of the bonds thus paid \$96,000 were purchased before maturity at a premium of \$14,476 80. The saving to the State in interest from this purchase, after deducting the premium paid, will be

It being impossible to obtain more of the unmatured bonds at a reasonable premium, the treasurer was authorized by the Board of Fund Com-missioners to purchase \$300,000 in 4½ per cent. United States bonds and hold them to be applied toward the payment of the debt. This amount, with the addition of the balance in the sinking fund, \$378,251 44, and the \$46,000 in the canal fund, all set apart and applicable to the payment of the bonded debt, when deducted therefrom, reduces the total amount thereof to the sum of \$234,898 53. Then if we take into account \$111,827 48 of specific taxes unpaid September 30, 1878, and due on call, the State bonded debt, less the funds applicable to its payment will be further reduced to the sum of of \$123,071 05. It may be further expected that the receipts of the sinking fund within the coming two years will be sufficient to fully pay off the entire remainder of the bonded debt. We have thus abundant provision for speedily freeing the State from all liabilities of this character. The Constitution creates the sinking fund and declares that the surplus of the specific taxes received, after payment of interest upon the educational funds and the extinguishment of the public debt shall be added to and constitute a part

of the primary school interest fund.

If no change is made in this provision, as soon as the bonded debt is provided for the school fund will absorb the large surplus which yearly thereafter will be received from specific taxes in the sinking fund. In many instances, especially where the school districts are large and the setttements sparse, the school fund already provided is almost sufficient to maintain the schools. If it is doubled and further increased from year to year, as it will be if this constitutional provision remains, many districts shortly have more school money than they need, a result not likely to be beneficial to the schools or to the pub-

Therefore, deeming this enlargement of the school fund not desirable, I recommend an amendment to the constitution carrying this surplus, when ascertained, into the general fund. The indebtedness of the State to the trust funds on the 30th day of Septem. per 1876, was \$3,079,346.71, and on the 30th day of September, 1878, \$3,324,-777.82, an increase in two years of \$245,431.11. This indebtedness is now composed of the following funds and

amounts : ### Primary School Fund. | \$2,369,114
5 per cent Primary School Fund. | 315,836
University Fund. | 452,317
Normal School Eund. | 53,421
Agricultural College Fund. | 180,784
Railroad and other deposits. | 3,303

\$3,324,777 82 While it is cheering to know that the bonded debt of the State is rapidly decreasing, and through the operation

not warrant any lavish expenditure of the public moneys. The maintaining of our recently established State institutions, together with the cost of heating, lighting and caring for this new Capitol building, which necessarily will be very much greater than formerly, will considerably in-crease the ordinary expenses of the State government

These considerations, taken in connection with the fact that many of our municipalities are carrying a heavy burthen of debt created for local pur-poses, should lead you to avoid any absolute necessity.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS AND AS-

SESSMENTS.
It is a source of regret that we have no means through the State offices, or in any other manner readily accessible, of ascertaining the total indebtedness of the counties, cities, towns, villages and school districts of the State, or the aggregate amount levied each year in such localities for county, town, school and road taxes; such information would afford full knowledge of the complete public debt of the State and its subdivisions, with the whole amount of taxes imposed therein; it would enable legislators to act more understandingly than they can at present in making appropriations and providing for just taxation; it would also advise the people more perfectly of the sources that draw means from them by taxation, and I apprehend would promote greater care and more equality in the imposition of burdens of this kind. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of providing, by proper enactment, for such information

The aggregate value of all the real and personal property of the State, as returned by the assessors in 1876, was as follows:

Real estate. Personal property......

Total... ...\$374,881,028 23 It is alleged, and I have no doubt with truth, that this valuation does not show much more than one-third of the real worth of the property assessed. I have no information of the aggregate amount of the assessments for 1877 and 1878, but have reason to believe that they are made upon the same basis. A clause in our State constitution, which seems to me mandatory, declares that all assessments n property shall be at its cash value. I call attention to this subject because, through the decision of the courts in other States, recently made, parties representing large property interests have been enabled to evade payment of their taxes in consequence of disre-

gard of similar statutory provision by

STATE INSTITUTIONS. I take great pleasure in informing you that in almost ever instance the appropriations of two years ago have not been exceeded. The State institu-tions have lived within their means, and by prudently adhering to a determination to use no more money than could be paid with the ordinary apcould be paid with the ordinary appropriations, they have kept out of debt, and will come before you with no deficiencies in revenue to be made up and provided for. The new policy has not disturbed the working of the institutions, por in any wise impaired. institutions, nor in any wise impaired their usefulness, and I hope it may prevail in the future. Their management, taken as a whole, has been good, and generally they are in excellent or-

#### STATE PRISONS.

The State Prison continues to be over-crowded. The number of convicts therein on the 30th of September last years were \$204,920 57, and the ordinary expenses \$200,217 93, which shows a balance for the whole shows a balance for the whole period to the credit of the prison of \$4,702 64. During the past year the disbursement have exceeded the earnings in the sum of \$831 79. This is largely due to the general depression in business which has greatly lessened the demand for conviet labor and made it impossible to contract for the work of the prisoners

at as favorable rates as formerly. But in addition to this a loss of \$14,-156 32 suffered by the prison in 1875 and 1876 on a contract for prison labor used in the manufacture of cigars made with one Charles Hollingsworth, appears as a deficit now, when in fact it was a loss then. In 1875 Hollings-worth failed. His stock of cigars was taken by the inspectors in December of that year by virtue of the lien of the State thereon and not disposed of until after the annual report for 1876 was made, consequently the statement of the loss does not appear therein, as the goods had not been sold or the amount of the deficiency ascertained. With this loss placed where it should be, the prison accounts would not at any time within the past two years have shown a deficit. The addition to the east wing of the prison and to the wagon shop, as well as the extension of the engine room, authorthe ized by the last Legislature, have been built. The State shop and cooper shop have likewise been constructed, but no work has been done on the pro posed extension of the prison wall. The inspectors represent the general management and discipline as satisfactory, and the health of the convicts' good. I invite your special attention to the valuable statistical reports of the warden.

An embarrassing difficulty arisen in the administration of imprisonment which demands your atention. A woman was convicted in the Superior Court of the city of Grand Rapids of the crime of arson, and sentenced to the State prison for the term of her natural life. The prison having no suitable department for the reception of female convicts, I conferred with the authorities of the Detroit House of Correction with a view of commuting the sentence to imprisonment in that institution, this having been the course previously pursued in cases of women similarly sentenced. To my surprise the managers of the establishment declined to receive her, and arrangements had to be made for her temporary accommodation in the jail of Jackson county. She has remained there for several months un-

the indebtedness to the trust fund has been for years steadily accumulating.

It should also be remembered that the present condition of the Treasury convicts commenced from the State

327 boys. This is an increase of 65 over 1876. The that, while the general tone and condition of the institution has improved, its finantial showing indicates that its resources have been careful and judicious, and Prison to the Detroit House of Correction it seems to have been the understanding that thereafter none of this class of convicts were to be kept in the prison, as no arrangement was provided for keeping them there. It was evidently contemplated that all of them would be sent to the House of Correction, and such has been the proeeeding until the action to which I have referred. If the managers of the Detroit establishment may at their election refuse admission to female prisoners, then it is clear that some other provision must be made for such schemes for additional taxation not of offenders. In this connection I may add that the management claim that the State should pay board for all the female convicts transferred from the prison, numbering some 32. I am advised that the transfer of these prisoners was at the solicitation of the authorities of the House of Correction, and that the suggestion of pay for keeping them is of very recent origin.

The whole number of convicts in the prisons of the State, September 30, 1878, was 1,519, of whom only 134 were females. While this showing is greatly to the credit of the sex, it increases rather than lessens the obligations of the State, to see that prisoners of this class are well and humanely cared for. I submit the matter to you, so that action may be taken to remedy the difficulty suggested as speedily as possible.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. The State House of Correction was opened for the reception of inmates on the 15th day of August, 1877. The entire building, with the exception of one wing of cells, is complete, and the enclosing wall constructed. The work appears to be well done and the buildings admirably adapted for the purposes contemplated in their erection. The total cost of construction thus far is \$256,029 17. The Building Commissioners seem to have discharged their duties faithfully and with fidelity to the public interests. The whole number of prisoners, up to and including the 30th day of September last, was 484, of whom 131 had been transferred from the State prison at Jackson, and 353 received by sentence of court. The whole number of prisoners in the institution on said 30th day of September, 1878, was 233. The wholeexpense of maintaining the institution from the opening thereof until the 30th day of September last was \$58,443 52, and the earnings \$5,892,59, leaving an excess of ditures of \$52,550 93. siderable portion of the work on the buildings in progress of construction during the last year, as well as a large amount of grading on the prison grounds, has been done with the labor of the prisoners. No favorable opportunity for contracting the labor of the men has offered until recently, when an arrangement was closed to when an arrangement was closed to place 100 to 200 of them on permanent paying work from January 1, 1879. The managers ask a special appropriation of \$8,184 80 for certain furnishing purposes detailed in their report. They further solicit the privilege of using \$5,000 of the appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of purchasing land adjacent to the institution.

PARDONS

The whole number of persons dis-charged from the prisons of the State by pardon within the last two years was 45. The number of commutations for the same period was 3. Of the pardoned convicts, two had been convicted of murder, one of whom was released because of evidence developed after the trial seemed to establish innocence, and the other on the representation of officials that he was insane when the crime was committed and was 804, being 156 more than the establishment has cells to accommodate. The was committed and had continued so during the whole term of imprisonment. In the latter The daily average for the year was 808. The earnings for the past two of violence had long passed, and the last, 222 were transferred to the Eastof violence had long passed, and the insanity assumed a harmless type, I required his friends to bind themselves to care for him during life in such manner as to prevent his doing further The whole number of pardons grahted in 1869 was 16; in 1870, 16; in 1871, 26; in 1872, 22; in 1873, 37; in 1874, 30; in 1875, 33; in 1876, 26; in 1877, 16, and in 1878, 29. From this statement it will be perceived that the exercise of the pardoning power has been less frequent under my administration than formerly, and the difference will be more apparent when it is remembered that the number of convicts in the prisons within either of the last two years considerably exceeds the number imprisoned in any other year of the series. In thus reducing the exercise of the pardoning power I have been largely governed by the consideration that the enactment of the Legislature of 1875, known as the "good time law," places it within the power of a convict, by deligence and good behavior, to himself greatly lessen his term of imprisonment. The allowance of time under this law for such conduct ranges on a gradual scale, increasing from two months for the first year to six months for the twentieth year. It put's a convict's release measurably in his own hands, and it is itself a liberal grant of pardon. It has worked well in practice, stimulating convicts to conduct themselves in an obedient and orderly manner, and has thus proved of valuable aid in the discipline of the prisons. I am further of the conviction that the too frequent exercise of Executive elemency tends to defeat the ends of Justice, to render punishment for crime uncertain, and to make prison-

ers restless and uneasy. I have, therefore, limited it to few er cases than formerly, and before granting it have required a notice of the application to be published. The appeals and importunities for pardons are numerous. Four out of every five, on examination, are declined. I have endeavored to confine those granted to cases where the conviction was erroneous, the sentence nnusually severe, or the circumstances of such a character that both justice and mercy seemed to require my interposition.

In almost every instance the action has been taken with the approval of the judge who imposed the penalty. That errors will sometimes occur in the determination of such cases is certain; but they would be fewer if complainants, prosecutors and influential citizens, clamorous to get a criminal in prison, were not equally clamorous in a short time to get him out.

have been careful and judicious, and the management good. The escapes have been few, although the removal of bars and bolts make the opportunities many. The boys have been organized into a military company and furnished by the State with arms and accoutrements. They drill regularly and well, enjoying it with a keen relish. The board of control estimate the ordinary expenses for the coming two years at \$39,150 per year. They also ask a special appropriation of \$27,50751, the items of which will be found in their report.

#### REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

girls, to be placed exclusively under the direction and control of women, has engaged the public attention.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has furnished me with the following school street. has engaged the public attention. The success of similar institutions founded in other States has created a conviction that one might be established to good advantage here. That it would be useful in saying many girls who have started on vicious courses from lives of vice and immorality I cannot

If you shall be satisfied that the number of dissolute girls in the State of a criminal tendency, is, or is likely to be, sufficient to make such an institution a necessity, then steps to-ward the undertaking would seem wise. I doubt, however, the policy of creating such establishment with the design of making it partly a refuge for indigent or truant girls who have no criminal proclivities. Experience shows that public institutions are not always the best places for the training of young persons. The tendency is to destroy self-reliance and self-help, elements of character necessary to success in life. Besides, the mixing of these classes with the depraved and vicious would serve to corrupt them and result in more harm than good. It is for you to consider the subject in all its bearings, and while carfully avoiding any needless multiplication of State institutions, to make such provisions as shall be found actually

necessary. STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL. The State Public School is a charity peculiar to Michigan. In no other State is there an institution like it that I am aware of. It aims to prevent pauperism and crime by removing children from the corrupting and con-taminating associations of the poor house and placing them where they may be prepared for good homes and useful lives. The whole number of children in the school on the 30th day of September last was 313. The cur-rent expenses for 1877 were \$30,937 79, and for 1878, \$33,648 04. The per capita cost for each child during the last year was \$81 67. The school has been run within the appropriations, and apparently in a prudent and careful manner. The board ask an appropriation of \$75,000 for current expenses for the ensuing two years, with an additional \$10,060 for sundry items specified in the report. It also asks authority to buy some 60 acres of land for pasturage and other purposes, and suggests that provision be made for the employment by the institution of a visiting agent, whose duty it shall be to seek out homes for the children and otherwise look after their interests. The further suggestion is made that quite a number of the children suffer from chronic disease and require medical treatment or surgical aid, and that measures should be taken to have it furnished at the State hospital at Ann

#### MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

During the biennial period just assed, the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo has provided treatment for 1,133 patient. The daily average for the same time has been 645. In August the institution from the crowded condition under which it had been laboring for a long time previous. The whole number of patients on the 1st day of October last was 487. The receipts from all sources during the two years have been \$303,394 63, and the disbursements \$299,400 23, leaving in

the treasury September 30, \$2,245 64 Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, who has faithfully devoted many of the best years of his life to the organization and management of the Asylum, has resigned the place of Medical Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Dr. George R. Palmer, who has served for many years as an assistant. Some time since an action for false imprisonment was brought against the Superintendent of this Asylum by a person who had been taken and kept for a time in the institution by direction of one of the superintendents having the one charge of the poor in a county of the State. The cases involves important questions pertaining to the determination of lunacy, the character of patients entitled to be admitted to the asylum, and the forms requisite to warrant their detention. It is now pending in the Supreme Court, and its decision may make some revision of the law in this regard a necessity.

#### EASTERN ASYLUM.

The Eastern Asylum for the Insane is completed. It is substantially built and pleasantly located near the city of Pontiae, and has capacity for 400 luna-

It was constructed at a cost of \$448. 903 36, and its arrangements and equipments are such as to furnish the most approved means and appliances for the treatment of persons afflicted with the terrible disease of insanty. The building reflects credit upon the com-missioners and superintendent who

have had its construction in charge. I constituted the commissioners, with the addition of ex-Gov. Baldwin, trustees for the management of the asylum, and they selected Dr. M. Hurd of Kalamazoo, as medical superintend-

It was opened for the reception of pa-tients on the first day of August last, and has received by transfer from Kalamazoo 222, and from other sources 91 inmates. With its well-arranged conveni-ences and its corps of skilled physicians, the institution must accomplish good results. The Board af Trustees ask an appropriation for 1879 and 1880, aggregating \$53,339 42, full details of which may be found in their report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Institution for Educating the Deaf cial showing indicates that its resources have been carefully husbanded. It comes before you with no deficiency, but for the first time in its history with an overplus, to be covered back into the treasury. The trustees seek an appropriation of \$\$1,936 for current expenses for the two years to come, and \$\$6,300 for certain necessary repsirs and imprevements, the total of which is less than the amount appropriated two years ago. I think the

	don has furnished	TITE ATTH	the following						
	SCHOOL STATISTICS:								
		1877.	1878.						
	No of children be-								
	tween 5 and 20 yrs. of age	469,444	474,990						
	No. of children en-		474,990						
	rolled in public								
	schools	357,139	357,815						
	Precentage of attend- ance on enrollment.	.78	70						
	Approximate No. not	.,,	.76						
	attending any school	103,347	108,175						
	Whole number of								
	school districts Number of graded	5,947	6,060						
1	schools	295	310						
	Whole number of								
	whole number of	6,078	6,129						
I	teachers employed	13,001	13,378						
ı	Total cost for instruc-	10,001	19,010						
į	tion (teachers'								
ı	wages) Total cost for all pub-	\$1,934,960 86	\$1,774,013 72						
ı	lie schools	3 179 976 06	2,986,193 20						
ı		CITTE TOTALS	2,500,195 20						

. 1,503 63

It will be perceived that we pay most liberally for education, and yet with our great munificence we fail to bring all our children under the advantage of instruction, even in the lower branches of learning. A large number attend school for only a brief period, while not a few are growing up without any schooling at all. The ending sought to be attained is the instruction of every child of the State in the elementary studies, and success will not be complete until this is an accomplished result. While our system of teaching is in the main excellent, thoughtful observers declare that it is wanting in thoroughness. Children are pushed too rapidly, and as a consequence acquirements are always superficial. More of our national and State history, it seems to me might be. it seems to me, might be taught to advan-tage. The latter abounds in romantic and instructive events that every citizen and instructive events that every cluzen of Michigan should be familiar with. The early explorations of the volatile French traders as they skirted the great lakes in their light canoes; the zeal of the Marquette and Jesuit Fathers in their forms the traders as they skirted the second of the Marquette and Jesuit Fathers in their efforts to convert the Indians; the career of Pontiac and of Tecumseh, those greatest of savage chieftains; the struggle between France and England for the control of our townstern the control of our territory; the war of 1812, with the surrender of Hull; the massacre at the River Rasin, and the successful campaigns of General Harrison, as well as the struggles and triumphs of our leter rioneeus. later pioneers, furnish frequent instances of marked endurance, bravery, and pat-riotism, worthy of study and remem-

#### MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The University is the oldest and fore-most educational institution in Michimost educational institution in Michigan, It has a history long and intimately identified with the progress of the State. Not a few of its professors have been eminent as authors and scholars. It has enrolled and educated a great number of men of influence and mark. It has been progressive in its tondensits. It has been progressive in its tendencies, and justly holds high rank throughout the land. Like all educational institutions, it has had its struggles and its trials, but still it has been to us a source of tions, it has had its struggles and its trials, but still it has been to us a source of growth, largely drawing to our midst persons of culture and wealth. We rejoice in its achievements, and have a deep interest in all that concerns its welfare. While its endowment is considerable, it is not sufficient to carry on its work without aid from the Legislature. I trust, therefore, that it may receive appropriations, not lavish, but adequate to its actual needs.

The office of Commissioner of Railroads was established for the purpose, among other things, of arriving at an authentic report of the transactions of railroads was established for the purpose, among other things, of arriving at an authentic report of the transactions of railroad corporations, with a view to legislation in regard to their rights and the interests and protection of the public. This system has also been adopted in many of our sister States, and is, without doubt, of very great value in enforcing the laws against such corporations. The returns from the companies to the Commissioner of Railroads

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College grows in favor, It has become more thoroughly identified with the farming interests of the State, and stands on a better footing than ever before. The whole number of students in attendance during the last year was 239, and the graduates 33. The year was 259, and the graduates 55. The managers ask an appropriation for current expenses of \$6,274.80 for each of the two years 1879 and 1880, and a special appropriation of \$15,968.32 for each of the said two years for buildings, improves and appropriation of \$15,968.32 for each of the said two years for buildings, improvements and extraordinary expenses; a full statement of which will be found in their report. They further solicit an appro-priation of \$13,600.00 for the construction of a new hall, with a view to the admission of females and the co-education of the sexes at the College, the reasons for which will be found duly assigned.

STATE NORMAB SCHOOL.

The State Normal School continues its useful work of training teachers for the common schools. The whole number of students in attendance in 1877 was 648, and in 1878, 608. The number graduated in both years 184. The estimated current expenses for the payment of eight professors and four teachers, with janitor, for each of the years, 1879 and 1880, is \$18,795, and for incidental expenses \$5,505. The interest on the endowment fund is estimated at \$4,200, and the receipts from tuition and for diplomas at \$1,800, leaving an appropriation of \$18,300 for each of said years necessary to meet the running expenses of the school. The amount asked is about the same as has heretofore

The last Legislature appropriated \$30,–000 for the construction of an additional building. This has been put up at a cost, including architects' charges and building supervision, of \$32,115.29. In addition o this, steam heating apparatus has been curchased to the amount of \$3,990, the old purchased to the amount of \$3,990, the old building remodeled, and a tower partly built in connection therewith at a cost of about \$7,241 89, making a total expendi-ture of \$43,347 18. Of this sum \$30,000 was paid by the appropriation, \$2,105.50 by contributions of citizens of Ypsilanti to-ward the construction of the tower, and the remainder, \$11,241 38, from savings in the current expense fund of the school accumulated during the last 15 years, leaving no deficiency to be made up by accumulated during the last 15 years, leaving no deficiency to be made up by appropriation from the Legislature. The board ask a special appropriation of \$15,550, to be expended in finishing the tower, providing steam heating apparatus for the old building, grading grounds, purchasing new furniture and verious purchasing new furniture, and various other items which will be laid before you for your consideration and scrutiny.

#### RAILROADS.

We have 40 corporations owning or operating railroads. They represent a railroad mileage of 5,967 miles, of which 3,539 miles are entirely within the terridecreasing, and through the operation of the sinking fund will soon disappear, it should not be forgotten that ont tending to the improvement of her charge on the 30th of September last of whom—were blind and the remain-

wholly within the last 40 years. At the close of the year 1838 we had, of completed road, 63 miles; in 1848 we had 326 miles; in 1858 we had 703 miles; in 1868

total of which is less than the amount appropriated two years ago. I think the sum desired is not above the needs of the institution, and should be granted.

The trustees likewise recommend an appropriation of \$10,000 for constructing on the premises a separate building for the use of the blind.

EDUCATION.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has furnished me with the following school statistics:

SCHOOL STATISTICS:

The companies that reported officially for the year 1877, show an aggregate liability of funded and unfunded debt of \$167,271,421 62, with an aggregate capital stock and debt of \$312,799,083 41. I have no accurate data from which to determine the precise amount of this capital invested within this State. If it could be assumed that it would bear its relative proportion of the whole it would then be about \$167,000 000. then be about \$167,000 000.

This immense amount of capital engaged in the transportation of passengers and merchandise adds greatly to the wealth of the State and to the convenience wealth of the State and to the convenience of its citizens, and is entitled to your fostering care and protection. It has been invested under rights and privileges granted by your predecessors, and should not be unjustly or unnecessarily interfered with. But, in the exercise of your control, it is alike your duty to see that the interests of the public are protected and that such capital is restrained from any abuse of its franchises or infringement on the rights of others. The stockholder and the bondholder, the producer and the shipper are equally entitled to your protection. We have no cause of complaint in regard to the cost of transyour protection. We have no cause of complaint in regard to the cost of transporting passengers and freight. Local rates have been as low if not lower than in our neighboring States. But as one of the States over whose lines of railroad the immense productions of the West are transported to the sea-board, in the obtaining of which there has been and still continues to be very active competition by railroad companies, there is danger that through freight may be carried at a loss, and that such loss will be added to the local rates and thus increase the burdens of our own producers. I recommend this subject for your thoughtful consideration, trusting if you take action thereon it will only be after mature consideration and with careful regard for the sideration and with careful regard for the

The railroad corporations in the State The railroad corporations in the State have been organized as common carriers with a view of providing equal facilities to all, without discrimination in favor of any. This right can only be maintained by the corporations themselves, and their agents and servants, at all times avoiding the business of purchasing articles for transportation over their own roads, and refraining from giving to any individual special privileges over others either in special privileges over others either in the form of reduced rates or rebate. I suggest whether it is not desirable to suggest whether it is not desirable to prohibit by law any agent or servant of a railroad company from buying or selling any articles of merchandise as a business in competition with others to be transorted over its road, and also to provide gainst discrimination in favor of indi-

viduals.

During the last few years there has been a difficulty in enforcing the law in regard to fencing upon railroads operated by receivers or lessees. Our laws evidently never contemplated that individuals would be permitted to operate railroads in this State, and therefore imposed no penalties upon such persons, while they do upon corporations. In many cases remedy by penalty is inadequate to reach the object desired, corporations or persons operating the roads beations or persons operating the roads being entirely irresponsible. I would suggest whether it would not be well to amend the law in this regard so as to make it a condition precedent to the continued operations. tinued operation of a road that the fences through improved and cultivated lands should be constructed within a given time, and thereafter maintained, and that all persons operating railroads should be made liable to the same pen-

alty.
The office of Commissioner of Railroads Commissioner of Railroads, and the subjects on which such returns shall be made, are quite specifically defined in our law. But as quite a number of rail-roads form parts of continuous lines in other States, it has been thought desir-able to adopt a uniform system of returns from the railroad companies for each of such States; and as the authenticity and value of such returns must depend upon the system of book-keeping adopted by the several companies, it has also been thought desirable to prescribe a uniform system of book-keeping for railroad companies. A meeting for consultation on this subject was held at Columbus, O., on the 12th of November last, at which 10 States were represented, and a committee was appointed to recommend a system of was appointed to recommend a system of accounts and returns, and to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held in June next. I call your attention to this action for the purpose of suggesting that our law in this regard may be so far modified as to authorize the Commissioner of Railroads to carry out the action of this convention. vention. In accordance with the direction of the

Legislature of 1877, proceedings have been taken and are now pending to test the claim of the State against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company for the amount of certain specific taxes claimed to be due and unpaid.
MACKINAC AND MARQUETTE RAILWAY. MACKINAC AND MARQUETTE RAILWAY. The Legislature of 1875, impressed with the importance of more intimately connecting by railroad communication the Upper and Peninsula of the State with the Lower, reserved from sale 1,326,965 acres of land to be given to any company who might proceed and construct, within a specified time, a continuous line of railroad from the Straits of Mackinac to the city of Marquette. This valuable land grant was deemed sufficient encouragement to secure the early completion of ment to secure the early completion of the proposed railroad, and would, with-out doubt, have accomplished this result had not the financial crises practically suspended railroad building throughout the country. At various times responsi-ble parties seemed to take hold of the en-terprise and push it, but by reason of

In May, 1876, the Board of Control entered into a contract with the Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinaw Railroad Company for the construction of this road, but no immediate steps were taken to build it. On the 14th day of May, 1877, the Legislature further continued the grant and extended the time for the completion of the road-until December 31, 1879. Last winter the company with 31, 1879. Last winter the company with which the contract was made claimed to have perfected an arrangement for securing means for the immediate construction of the road. Its agent, Dr. W. W. Laman, gave most positive assurance that money had been negotiated, and that, with the opening of navigation, work would commence at various points on

the commercial depression failed to do

Continued on seventh page.

#### THE NEW CAPITOL.

The new State Capitol at Lansing was dedicated January 1st. The exercises opened with music by the Lansing Light Guard Band, followed by Prayer by Bishop Gillispie.

The oath of office was next administered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by Chief Justice Campbell. ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR FELCH.

Ex-Governor Felch was then introduced by Gov. Croswell as the oldest ex-Governor and the oldest ex-Senator in the State. Mr. Felch, in a clear voice and with strong utterance, read the following address:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The occasion which brings us together in this hall is one of no ordinary interest. It is the period designated by our State constitution when both executive and legislative power passes into new hands. The same popular will which entrusted it to their predecessors commits it now to the keeping of agents selected by the same popular suffrage, or renews its commission to the faithful and the true. It is the result of that glorious feature of a free representative government-choice of rulers by the sovereign will of the people-change of officials, with no change of principles by which they are to be guided—no revulsion, no revolution.

We have just heard the administration of the official oath, in this presence, to the chief executive officer of the State. To me this inauguration is a most impressive scene. Ever since the establishment of our government -more than 40 years ago-this same oath has been administered on every occasion of the incoming of a new administration. It imposes duties neither light nor trivial. The pledge to support the constitution in its true and broadest sense, and to perform faithfully the duties of the executive office, is the solemn assumption of the highest responsibilities, and all feel the propriety of the solemn appeal to the Most High in assuming them. And while I listen to its measured words, I turn to you, my fellow-citizens, and seem to hear from the lips of every one in this great assembly the response, I too will support the Constitution of the U. S. and of the State of Michigan, and in my more humble sphere, will fathfully perform my duty to the Commonwealth. And even from be-yond the walls of the Capitol, from the lips of our fellow-citizens throughout the State, I seem to listen to the same impressive words joining in one common pledge to our country's welfare. [Applause.]

But this session presents other most interesting features. We enter to-day this new Capitol of our State. Hitherto the government may be said to have dwelt in tents-to-day it enters its permanent temple; and as its portals are thrown open to the several departments of the government, and we congratulate ourselves on the auspicious occasion, the history of past progress comes vividly before our minds.

It was on the 3d day of November, 1835, that Steven T. Mason, the first Governor of the State of Michigan, took the official oath under the first constitution. Although not recognized by Congress as an admitted member of the Federal Union until January, 1837, the State of Michigan practically dates its existence from the organization of 1835. This period of over 43 years has been marked by wonderful and almost magic changes

The population, then less than 90. 000, has constantly increased, until by an addition of some 1,400,000, it numbers more than 1,500,000 people.

The State, mindful of its duty to leviation of their sorrows. The asylums for the insane, the deaf, the dumb and the blind, are the outgrowth of our State organization; and the ample provision for the unfortunate poor in every county attests how well the duty of the public to the individual citizen has been performed.

The educational interests of the State have been liberally fostered and most wisely directed. No State in the Union has established throughout her domain more numerous and more noble institutions of learning. Wherever settlers, whether few or many in numbers, have fixed their abode, the school-house and the teacher are their near neighbors, and the standard of instruction is nowhere higher than here. And when we turn to the institutions of higher education, we can but congratulate ourselves on the eminent character which they have attained. At the head of them all—I speak with due acknowledgement of the great merits of others also—stands that noble State institution, the University of Michigan, an institution whose growth is a marvel, whose history has no parallel, whose sons have already become a power in the land, whose eminence challenges and receives such general admiration from abroad, and whose promise of future usefulness was never so bright as today. The meagre fund in land conceded by the Federal Government for a University might easily have been squandered and lost, as has happened in many other States having the same endowment; but here, through all its perils, it has been guarded, nursed and fostered with a watchful care and zeal almost without parallel. All honor to the early Governors of the State who stood so firmly by the fund, and whose recorded messages transmit to us most ample proofs of the zealous care with which they guarded the treasure, and the wisdom and success with which they labored to build up an institution of learning as never an fore. All honor to the successors of these early friends who have never ceased to foster and aid it as the child and the glory of the State.

This period of time sinee our State organization has wrought its changes all about us. Where then we were in the uncultivated wilderness, we stand The forest has receded, and fields laden with rich harvests and smiling ed it. with the thousand charms and com-

forts of prosperous agricultural life stretch themselves out on every side. Railroads, almost unknown in 1835, now intersect nearly every portion of the State. Rich mineral deposits have been discovered and the mines have yielded up their stores of wealth. The orests have supplied their treasures. Machinery of every kind is everywhere busy. and all the industrial arts with every modern invention and every newly discovered power of nature, are at work. Is it wonderful then that everywhere in town and country alike the present should be so unlike the They who best remember the condition of things at the organization of the State can best appreciate, in view of the present, the wonderful change that has taken place. We beheld then the beautiful peninsula such as nature had made it, little changed by the hand of man; we now behold many honors conferred upon him. the organized State, with its cities and its towns and its noble institutions, glorying in the wealth, the population and the prosperity of an older State. Applause.]

If these years have brought such marked changes within our territorial limits, the changes in our outside relations are no less remarkable.

Michigan and Arkansas were admitted together to the sisterhood of the States. Twenty-four States then constituted the Federal Union. Twelve new States, covering an immense extent of territory, have since been organized and taken their places as members of the Union.

The nation is no longer the same. Since the time referred to, broad extents of country have been added to her territorial limits. On the west, Mexico and Russia have ceded large regions of country washed by the waves of the Pacific Ocean. Texas, with a territory wide enough to constitute kingdoms, has come under the national jurisdiction. And the almost limitless country lying between the slopes of the Nevadas on the west, and the great lakes on the East, partitioned into convenient portions, presents itself now as organized States and Tertories. We glory in the rapid march of national progress, and we rejoice with the knowledge that the period of the existence of our State is a memorable era in the advance of our nation, and that although her form of government is widely different from all foreign nationalities, she stands in the first rank of the powers of the earth.

No region of this vast national domain has had a more interesting history than our own Michigan. In early times it felt the power and yielded to the jurisdiction of more than one foreign sovereign. One of the most formal acts of taking possession of a great country that history records, had its scene within our borders. In 1701 the representatives of Louis XIV. of France stood in the midst of the congregated Indians of the Northwest, and around him were priests in the rich vestments of their order, and His Majesty's soldiers equipped and glittering in their uniforms and their arms. The consecrated cross was raised, and the loud anthem broke upon the ear. Then at its side, with great form and ceremony, a cedar post was erected with the royal arms attached, and the representative of the king, holding his sword in one hand and raising a sod of earth with the other, proclaimed with a loud voice, in the name of his master the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis the Fourteenth, most Christian King of France, that he took possession of all the country round about, from the great lakes to the South Sea, declaring to all the nations therein that they were vassals of his majesty and bound to obey his will. the unfortunate, has scattered over its and prohibiting all that where not his territory noble institutions for the al- dutiful subjects - all potentates, princes, sovereigns and republics-from entering into or infringing upon his majesty's domain.

> If pomp and ceremony and hold proclamation could always secure permanent success, the banner of France would still wave over our territory As it was, the French monarch held the country subject to his scepter until 1763; and during that interval of time the Governor General of Canada administered its affairs. Then British sovereignty succeeded, and until 1783 the British flag floated over it, and British governors were its rulers Then succeeded the territorial organization, under the American flag, which covered the region—first as a part of the great Northwestern territory, then as a portion of Indiana; then the territory of Michigan, and finally succeeded the State.

The complexity of our nation with foreign powers in regard to our territorial domain is a curious item in our history. Within our present national limits France, England, Spain, the Dutch, Mexico and Russia have severally, at some time, had jurisdiction and possession of portions of our soil, but these, by honorable national arrangements, have finally been relinquished, and our cherished form of free and representative government has taken the place of all of them.

It was my fortune, just 33 years ago n obedience to the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to take the official oath as Governor of Michigan. As I look through the intervening years that lie between that and the present similar occasion, I seem to be carried back to the very origin of our State—almost to the very fountain head whence flow the sweet waters of our prosperity From the adoption of the State constitution to the occasion to which I have referred, three individuals only had occupied the executive chair. I should do injustice to my feelings and be false to my sentiment of veneration if I failinstitution of learning was built up be- ed to speak in this assembly the revered names of Mason and Woodbridge and

They were the first to be honored with this high position, and they were worthy to bear the first honors. They were called to arduous duties in the infancy of the republic—to organizing the State Government, and to moulding now amid the beauties that pertain to an old and well cultivated country. and forming and establishing its new institutions, but each was competent to the task, and each successfully perform-

No man, whose memory runs back to

his fellow-citizens. His messages and the record of his administration will error, how firmly he stood against all wrong, how strenuously, yet in the kindest temper, he urged the measures which he deemed most beneficial to the rising State.

And not less prominently before us rises the venerable form of Gov. Woodbridge. A man mature in years, of great mental power, of the most refined culture, an able lawver and statesman, he proved himself equal to every emer gency, and bore most worthily the

And Governor Barry stands worthily in the company of these his compeers a man of mark and merit. Laborious, in the performance of official duty zealous in his care for the public interests, studying and enforcing the strictest economy in times of public embarrassments, and always seeking tne greatest good of the State, the confidence of the community in him never diminished, and their repeated calls for his return to the executive office attest the strength of the hold which he continued to have upon the affections of the public.

Many noble men have succeeded these in the same official positions, and have both deserved and secured the approval and the gratitude of their constituency; but in the long list of names none more worthy are found than these, the earliest of our standard bear-

But they are with us no longer. They and their worthy co-workers also, with few exceptions, have passed to the assemblage of the great majority beyond the verge of life. We cast fresh flowers on their graves, and turn to the present and the future.

Let me congratulate you, my fellow citizens, on the auspicious occasion of opening the new Capitol of our State. This beautiful structure is not built also. Its solid foundations and its abode of the three branches of our government—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial—and its portals. opened to-day, receive them within its walls. Here is the council-house where public measures must be discussed and determined. Here is the place where the wrongs of the citizen must be right ed and his rights defended and protected. It is a just demand of the great public that wise and beneficent laws should come from the Legislative Department, a firm and true administration of its appropriate duties from the Executive, and from the Judicial Department that faithful, intelligent and mpartial distribution of justice which shall fall like a blessing upon the land.

Applause.] May this capitol, in the solidity of its structure and the indestructability of its materials, prove a fitting emblem and a happy augury of the permanency of the republic. It would be far better that its proud walls should be overthrown and its solid foundation stones be ground to powder and scattered to hand should mar the foundation principles of our republic. Error writes its record on unstable water, but permanency is inscribed upon every great truth and every just principle.

My faith is strong in the perpetuity of our system of free government, bas- ber of the same year, with Steven ed as it is on human rights and the Mason as the first Governor of the welfare of the numan family.

We cannot know what the future over it, I see it illuminated by the mous "Toledo war" occurred. those who shall come after us. [Ap- per Peninsula as an equivalent.

plause. Ex-GOVERNOR GREELEY Confined his remarks principally to a history of the removal of the State Capital from Detroit to Lansing.

EX-GOVERNOR BLAIR. Made an extempore address,

which he said: As has been very excellently said al-

ready, we are moving to-day into a subsequent Legislature until the presnew State Capitol, a building somelent one. It still stands a monument what larger and more imposing than that in which those of us who went before were obliged to perform the public business. I hope that it is only an evidence that the State itself has broadened out somewhat in its ideas.

I congratulate you upon what has been done. But I desire more particularly to call your attention to some other things that need to be done. There are enough to tell you, and always will be, of all the fine and beautiful things we have done; of the magnificent buildings we have erected, the magnificent system of schools which we have established, the benevolent institutions which cover our state-which are all ture, in March, 1872, additional approexceedingly well in their way. But priations amounting to \$1,100,000 were the duty never departs from us to take made, intended with the previous apcare that these are properly administered. For if we don't, that which of the building. was intended as a blessing, and ought to be, becomes a curse. You remem- for the construction of the whole buildber, perhaps, the remark of Alexander Pope. He says:

'For forms of government let fools contest; That which is best administered is best." And that has a world of truth in

best." It is the administration after dious and substantial edifice in which all. We are all patriotic, I suppose, we are now assembled has been sucand design well, and we all would be cessfully constructed and completed, glad, at least, to be wise if we could; an edifice every way fitting and worthy but in looking at the past we ought to of being the capitol of our growing and as we all became convinced at-last that we needed a new Capitol, and the peo-000, or something like that in building been expended on this stately edifice it, I congratulate them that they have and we rejoice in being able to condo not think that they could afford— estly begun and has been honestly comthis great and magnanimous people of pleted, and that every dollar of its cost ful way, accomplishing such amazing tracting debt and without being in any

that period, will ever forget the youth- results-do you not think they could sense a burden to the people. [Applause.] ful Mason, ardent, chivalric, accom- afford to give the Governor, hereafter, plished, alert in the performance of about half as good a salary, at least, as every duty—a boy in years, but in they pay to a common dry goods clerk judgment a man of mature wisdom.
Almost worshipping the State of his adoption, he was himself the idol of Ex-Governor continued at considerable and industrious population of one and length in an earnest plea for an equitable salary for Judges, and closed stitutions for educational, beneficent show how bravely he battled against with words of hope and encourage- and reformatory purposes; goodly ment for the future.

EX-GOV. BALDWIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Baldwin was introduced as the Governor who first proposed the construction of the new Capitol and under whom the enterprise was inaugurated. He spoke as follows:

We are here to-day in answer to an invitation from the Governor of the State. The occasion which calls us together is one of interest to every citizen of Michigan. Another mile-stone is to be set up to mark the progress of the State, and it may not be amiss that we recall to memory some of the historical incidents connected with the growth and advancement of our noble commonwealth.

For nearly two centuries the territory which is now the State of Michigan was a part of the jurisdiction of Canada, belonging to France until the year 1760, then to Great Britain, until by the treaty of peace of 1783 it became a part of the territory of the United States, but it was surrendered and did not actually become an American posession until1796.

Territory organized under the ordinnance of 1787, with Cincinnati as its first seat of government, and Arthur St. Clair as its first Territorial Govern-

Michigan next became a part of the new Territory of Indiana, organized in 1802, with Vincennes as its seat of government, and Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison as its Governor. This connection continued but a short time, as the Territory of Michigan was organized in 1805, with Detroit as the seat of government and Gen. William Hull as its first Governor. The legislative power was committed to the Governor and three judges appointed by Congress. The Governor and judges met for the present alone, but for the future for the first time in July of that year, at the Indian Council House in Demassive walls proclaim stability and permanency. It is to be the lasting commenced its existence. The population of the Territory was about 3,-000. In 1820 it had increased to 8, 896; in 1830 to 31,639.

The first county organization embracing any portion of the State of Michigan was made in 1796, when Wayne county was set apart. The county seat was somewhat larger then than now, as it covered the whole of the subsequent Territory of Michigan and a part of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The right of suffrage did not exist in the Territory until, by an act of Congress, in 1819, the people were authorized to elect a delegate to Congress. The elective franchise was still further extended, in 1823, by an act of Congress authorizing the election of a Legislative Council, to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President from eighteen persons to be chos-

en by the people.

In 1834 the population of the territory had increased to 87,000, sufficient to warrant a State organization, January, 1835, an act was passed by the winds, than that any sacrilegious the Legislative Council authorizing a convention to form a Constitution. The convention met and framed a Constitution, which was adopted by the people in October. State officers and a Legislature were elected at the same time. The Legislature met in Novem-

A contest having arisen between may bring forth; but for myself, as I Ohio and Michigan as to the boundary fix my eyes upon the cloud that rests line between the two States, the fabright bow of promise, and in cheerful boundary question was eventually sethope and confidence I am content to tled by Ohio getting Toledo, and Michcommit the treasure to the keeping of igan receiving its territory in the Up-

State.

In 1823 an edifice of brick, designed for a court house, was erected in Detroit, and used as the Territorial and State Capitol until 1847, when, by an act of the Legislature, the seat of government was removed to Lansing.

The second State House—the one just abandoned—a plain frame building erected in 1847, was occupied by the Legislature of 1848, and by each ent one. It still stands a monument of the wise economy of those days.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1871, called the attention of that body to the necessity for the erection of a new State Capitol. The recommendation resulted in the passage of an act providing for the erection of a new State House, and a building for the temporary use of the State officers, and for the appointment of a board of State Building Commissioners. Appropriations were made in the same act for the temporary building, for cost of plans, and \$100,000 towards the new Capitol.

At an extra session of the Legislapropriation to cover the whole cost

In July of 1872 a contract was made ing. And we are here to-day to unite in congratulations with His Excellency the Governor, the State officers, the Houses of the Legislature and the Board of State Building Commissioners under whose intelligent and faith-"That which is best administered is ful supervision the beautiful, commosee what we need for the future. And prosperous State for centuries to come.

Applause.] Nearly eight years have passed and ple have been willing to spend \$1,500,- a million and a half of dollars have done a most excellent thing. And now gratulate the people of Michigan upon I ask them if, having gone so far, they the fact that this great work was hon-Michigan, organized in such a wonder- has been promptly paid without con-

We are the citizens of a common-

wealth with a fertile territory large enough for an empire, with advantages a half million of people, with noble infoundations have been laid, and to-day marks, as it were a new epoch in the history of Michigan by the completion and occupation of this new State house, now "to be dedicated to the enactment and administratration of such equal laws as will tend to establish justice and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity for all time." [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR BAGLEY. The completion of the beautiful

building we this day dedicate as our State House is indeed a source of pride to every citizen of Michigan. As we move "out of the old house into the new," we are proud that we were content with the old, simple and modest as it was, narrow and contracted as it became, until we could build anew by self-imposed taxation freely paid by a willing and generous people. We are proud that it is paid for—that the roof over our head, and the hearth-stone under our feet are not mortgaged to the future. We are proud of the example the State has given to us, as individuals and communities; glad for It was a part of the Northwestern the lesson it has taught us of fidelity, economy and prudence. member, too, with pride, that the wise behests of our fathers, as given to us in the organic law: hat universal education should be pro, vided for, that institutions for the unfortunate should always be maintainedwere first obeyed—that no expenditure for luxury, ornament or comfort has oeen made, until our institutions of education, charity, persuasion and punishment have first been completed. Within the lifetime of a single generation, all these things we have faithfully done. And now, rounded out as this lifetime is, by the completion of this our State-Home, our hearts swell with honest pride in our beloved State our hopes for its future are buoyant and bright; and with heartfelt gratitude to the Ruler of nations for the blessing that have so constantly abided with us, we devoutly ask for all the coming years that "peace may be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces."

Who of us to-day is the poorer for the expenditures of the State in its institutions? rather, who of us is not richer for them? If the old proverb, 'what a man gives, and what he consumes is his real wealth," be true; then Michigan is rich indeed.

The State is not only grand in its acres, but in its aims—it is not great in its cities, but in its citizenship-it is not rich alone in its wealth, but in its wisdom. Upon these foundations we have builded the Commonwealth, and upon these it shall stand forever.

In this new and beautiful home for all the departments of our State Government, let us highly resolve that legislation shall be for the common good; that the people shall not be forgotten in their rights, nor made unmindful of their duties; that all men of all conditions, creeds, color or circumstances, are citizens and neighbors and deserve equal care and thought, from our law-makers. Build no barriers; create no classes; but hold in one embrace, poor and rich, wise and ignorant, native and foreign-born, employer and laborer. In the things that can only be done by associations or corporations, demand the same duties that are demanded of the individual; grant the same rights—and no more—that we would to the individual.

Legislation enacted in this spirit and administered in this spirit, will, indeed, make the dream of the poet a reality "When the State-House is the hearth,

Then the perfect time has come The Republican at home."

Our pioneer fathers, whose eyes feasted upon the virgin beauty of the State, its lakes and streams, its prairies and openings, its lovely valleys, its grand forests and generous soil, charmed with the prospect, adopted as the motto of the State, "If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.' And we do behold it, not they saw it, but beautified and softened by the handiwork of their children who have dotted it all over with Home and School and Church. Let us see to it that our government, in all its branches, be so just, so wise, so beneficent that we may say, if thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, not in material things alone, but in good citizenship, in pure manhood and womanhood, in love of liberty, in belief in free institutions, in care of the unfortunate, in general and liberal education, behold it here! Some one has said "the walls that see us work and dream and hope are always to us the walls of a palace. May our work for Michigan, our dreams of Michigan, our hope for Michigan be such that the walls of our State House shall indeed be always to us the walls of a palace.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMIS-SIONERS.

The report of the Commissioners gave details as to the construction of the building, and the following statement as to expenditures:

The condition of the several appropriations for all purposes connected with the construction, steam-heating, electrician work, and other improve ments of the capitol building, including that part of the furnishing of the State library, legislative halls and Supreme Court-room committed to this commission, and the improvement of grounds is as follows:

Amounts appropriated under the acts numbers 67 of 1871, and 4 of 1872, \$1,200,000 00 . 1,199,574 06 Of which has been expended.

Leaving a balance of......Under section 1 of act number 9 of 1865, for steam heating and ventila-Of which has been expended....

Under section 2 of the same act for changes in the roof, steps to porticos and interior finish...... \$1,527 32 Of which has been expended. Leaving a balance of.....

Under act number 114, of '75, for con structing the main cornice and bal-ustrade of stone, instead of galvan-ized iron, as provided in original specifications.....

Of which has been expended.....

All of which has been expended, the contract for that change having been awarded for the amount appropriated. Under act number 37 of 1877, for elec-trician work and other improve-

Leaving a balance of .... Being 10 per cent. on the contract for the electric lighting and annunciator work, which amount will be due and paid to the contractors upon the full completion and acceptance of their contract.

Under act No. 135 of 1877, for improve-ment of grounds and furnishing ....... Of which has been expended..... ....\$40,000 00 .....\$9,743 33

Leaving a balance of......

The aggregate balances to this date be-\$256 67 4.501 43 of which it is estimated that nearly \$4,000 will remain in the State Treasury after every obligation incurred by this board shall have been paid.

Mr. Grosvenor, on behalf of the Commissioners, said:

To the Honorable the Governor of the State of Michigan:

The Board of State Building Commissioners were appointed and commissioned to erect and complete a building suitable for a State Capitol. Having accomplished the task assigned to them, they have the honor to present this edifice, with all its appointments, complete from foundation to pinnacle dome, trusting it will be found fitting, convenient and secure, for the proper administration of the government of this great and growing State. ACCEPTANCE BY GOVERNOR CROSWELL

Governor Croswell responded as fol-

In behalf of the State, it gives me great pleasure to accept this Capitol building. It has been constructed in a substantial manner, affords ample accommodations for all departments of government, comports with the character of the Commonwealth, and is worthy to stand as an evidence of the taste, spirit and enterprise of this peo-

To you, gentlemen of the Building Commission, has been entrusted the charge of this work from its inception to its completion. No change has taken place in your membership, and you all are here to-day to witness the full realization of your plans and your

Although this building has been erected during a period when public confidence has been repeatedly shaken by efforts in many instances on the part of those in charge of public works to make them wrongfully contribute to personal gain, no aspersion of the kind has been charged here. All your expenditures have been gauged by the limits of your appropriations. You have been scrupulous in the discharge of the duties confided to you, and careful of the interests of the State. I believe I but express the general senti-ment when I say that the structure reflects credit upon yourselves, upon the architect, the builders, and others associated with you in the enterprise, and that you are justly entitled to public thanks.

We now enter upon the formal occupation of this edifice. The way for its construction was prepared by those who, preceding us, incurred the privations of the pioneer, and laid here the foundations of a government designed to promote the general welfare. Their work is confided to us. If we aim to maintain liberty, advance morality, encourage labor, and banish ignorance, we will have been true to the trust. Our places are soon to be filled by others. No man, even with prophetic vision, can compass the future of Michigan. As population flows to her, and commerce increases her wealth, let us hope that from these walls may ema-nate the results of wise statemanship, impartial justice and patriotic devotion to country. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. F. P. Prudden.

In the evening, the building was brilliantly lighted, and the Gov. and his daughter held a reception at which a large concourse of citizens from all parts of the State were present. The scene was a most brilliant and joyous one, "Michigan, my Michigan," her institutions and progress, furnishing themes for conversation.

One of the richest young men in England, Mr. Henry Meux, who only came of age lately, having but just left college, has surprised his relatives by announcing his marriage—or rather his bride wrote the letter—to a lady with whom neither society nor any of his family had any previous acquaintance. The large brewing firm of Meux has been in existence in London for more than a century. The present owner, is a lunatic. Some idea of his wealth may be gathered from the fact that his sister, who has charge of him, receives £10,000 a year for his expenses. His wife has a jointure of £15,000 a year, and his son, the young man, receives from the Chancellor £50,000 a year as allowance. The savings from the business must amount to between two and three millions.

Home.—Don't leave the old homestead too soon, children. Time will loose all the ties and break up the home circle soon enough without your being impatient. Cling to father and mother and home as long as you can; for in the future, when your youth is gone, and care drags heavily and the world looks coldly on, you will remember with a sickened heart, how they would comfort you at home, and will long with a weariness like unto death, to hear your father's voice, to lay your head upon your mother's shoulder, to rest for ever so little a season safe, safe at home. Stay at home then, and keep the dear ties of kindred inviolate as long as you can.

The answer of Secrates to a person who asked when was the right time for dinner was the following: "If you are rich," said he, "you can dine when you like; and if you are poor, you can dine when you can."

SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1879.

WE print, this week, selections from the Michigan tax laws. Those persons who read them will notice many discrepancies between the laws and the execution of them. We would call attention especially to the last clause in section 13, and to sections 14, 19, and 25.

According to Mr. (it used to be Hon.) Burleigh's paper, training for wrestling and being put in condition for marriage requires about the same work. - Sentinel

It was "Hon." about the time the Sentinel's article on Col. Burleigh was copied so extensively by the independent county press.

THE Senate Committee on the State Norevidently, because they were wise, !udi-

WE can see no reason why the motion to instruct our Represntative in the State Legislature to have the city charter amended so as to make the taxes payable annually instead of semi-annually should prevail. Most people find it hard enough to pay their taxes when those taxes are divided. The new plan of semi-annual collections, while it may cause a triffling loss in interest, suits the convenience of tax payers, and is worthy of a longer trial.

SEVERAL persons have made it known as their opinion that in the unjust assessment ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS. of taxes, the assessors, and not the law, are to blame. But if any one will give an instance of a State having tax laws similar to ours and in which taxes are fairly assesssed, we will admit that we are wrong. To make a fair assessment requires the combined honesty and efficiency of all the assessors of the State. As it is, each assessor is com and false bosom. mended when he gets the valuation of his county or town as low as possible, and then he is upbraided because he does not assess individuals high enough.

THE County of Washtenaw has every reason to be proud of the place assigned to its ported:

E. J. Bolio to Sophia C. O. Parsons, land representative in the State Senate. The place of chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Finance, the most important of the Senate committees, has been assigned to Mr. Childs, and the appointment is a just recognition of his familiarity with legislative business and his knowledge of the needs of the State. Mr. Childs will also serve as a member of the committees on Religious and Benevolent Societies, on Railroads, on Rules and Joint Rules, and on the Liquor Traffic. Washtenaw and many of them had left town, so no could not have sent to the Senate another action could be taken. G. S. Wheeler, man who could at once take such a leading chairman of the Board, and others, howman who could at once take such a leading position.

#### PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.

If we start with the principle laid down by Adam Smith and amended by Mill, that taxes should be assessed so that they shall of 1878. fall on different individuals in proportion to their several abilities, then, theoretically, a tax on personal property is one of the most just of all taxes. The great objection, of 60, a resident of Chelsea. There were however, to a tax on personal property is the difficulty of collection. A large proportion of personal property, consisting, as it does, of stocks, bonds, etc., is so easily secreted as to escape taxation. Indeed, so great is the possibility of evasion that in Boston not more than thirty per cent. of selves that the couple can scarcely be menthe personal property is taxed, in the State | tioned among the young couples. In the way of Connecticut only about forty per cent., and in New York City there are thirty men the sum of whose personal property is known to exceed by many millions the entire assessed value of personal property in that city. A glance over the tax rolls of our own city will convince any one that not half the personal property in Ypsilanti is

Now, as it would be manifestly unfair to take off the tax on personal property, and thus allow the most wealthy body of citizens to escape their just share of the support of the government, and also inasmuch as the present tax laws of this and other States afford ample opportunities for evasion, some new method for estimating the value of a man's personal property must be found.

In the report of the New York Commissioners on Taxation, which report was submitted to the legislature of that State in 1871, after a thorough discussion of the in his possession, according to the provissubject of the evasion of the tax on personal property, the commissioners recommended a new method of valuation as follows: "As an equivalent for all taxation of price which could be obtained therefor at private sale, and not at forced or auction personal property, to tax the occupier, be he owner or tenant, of any building used as a dwelling, or for any other purpose, on a from the moneys at interest and other credvaluation of three times the rental, or rental value, of the premises occupied. Tenement houses occupied by more than one family, or tenement houses having a rental value not in excess of a fixed sum, to be

texed to the owner as occupier." In support of such a system of valuation, we quote Mr. Mill's remarks on the subject of a house tax: "No part of a person's expenditure is a better criterion of his means. or bears, on the whole, more nearly the same proportion to them [as does the value of the house he occupies.] A house-tax is a nearer approach to a fair income tax than a direct tax on incomes can easily be; having the great advantage that it makes spontaneously all the allowances which it is so difficult to make, and so impracticable to such statement, or in case any person own-

THE COMMERCIAL. make exactly, in assessing an income tax; ing any taxable property in this State, or for if what a person pays in house rent is a any money loaned in this State, shall be abtest of anything, it is a test, not of what he possesses, but of what he thinks he can af- during the time the assessment roll is re ford to spend.

> The great advantage of the proposed system is that, instead of a large number of items to be assessed the majority of which items can be neither known nor exactly valued by the assessor, the entire valuation is made up on the basis of that one item which best shows both what a man is worth and what he feels that he can spend. Under the new system no evasion is possible, for rental value is always a known term; fluctuations in property, since they roll, all the real estate in the township of quickly show themselves in rents, are made allowance for; and the income from United States bonds, exempt under the present law, is taxed, thus placing all kinds of property on an equal footing.

The most weighty objection to the proposed change is that a miser might take admal School is made up of men interested vantage of it to turn his money into gold in education and thoroughly alive to the and silver, and, by living in a mean house, needs of the school. They were selected, thus escape taxation. But the present law affords far more abundant opportunities for cious, and far sighted men. They have no evasion. If a man has his money invested person and no hobby to serve, and at their in stocks, those stocks would be taxed at ly sustains your prediction. It has made a hands the School will receive its deserts. the place of business. If the new law result in causing men uo build less expensive houses, the money thus saved would go saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with probably into the active capital of the larger capacity for labor, mental and physicountry. The objection that the plan proposed would prevent men from acquiring a homestead is easily disposed of by omitting to assess houses below a certain value.

There has been a great deal of discussion throughout the State in regard to the inequality of our present tax laws, and we earnestly hope that the legislature will take the matter in hand this winter.

From the Ann Arbor Register. Zack Chandler is spoken of as a possible orator for the 22d of February.

Supervisor Krapf isn't pleased with the new Court House. In a speech before the Board last Thursday he alluded to the building in the following terms: "There she stands, with her false hair, her false teeth,

Rev. Samuel Day has held regular services at the jail for the past two or three Sundays. On Monday he circulated the red ribbon pledge among the inmates and secured thirteen signers. Only two or three persons refused to sign.

The following real estate transfers are re-

on Front street, Ypsilanti: \$2,250.

A. Osborne to G. A. Markam, land in section thirty-four, township of Agusta.

The Courser, as the lowest bidder, receiv ed the contract for the printing of the proceeding of the Roard of Supervi-sors of 1878. After the conclusion, Saturday, of the adjourned session Lorenzo Davis proceeded to the Courier office with the ever, expressed the opinion that they would refuse to accept the proceedings already printed and now ready for binding, unless Beal would complete the contract for the amount agreed to. He had contracted to print the proceedings of the Board of 1878, and the proceedings of the adjourned ses-

During the year 1878, 971 marriages were recorded at the clerks office. The oldest couple whose marriage was recorded was a groom of 68, a resident of Lima and a bride one mentioned in the matter of ages. with a husband of 23. There were other brides of sixteen years, whose husbands however, were so much older than themof disparity of ages of husband and wife Ypsilanti again furnishes the greatest phenomenon, a bride of 19 wedded to a groom of 52. Another Ypsilanti man, aged 65, found a wife in Wayne county aged 35. There were several marriages, the parties to which were seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years old.

From the Saline Standard.

The dwelling of J. F. Avery, about one and one-half miles south of this place, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock.

County Clerk Clark, recently of this place, has filed a bond in the sum of \$8,000 -\$5,000 as County Clerk and \$6,000 as Register in Chancery. G. B. Mason, John W. Blakely, W. H. Berdan, A. M. Clark and H. T. Nichols are his bondsmen.

THE TAX LAWS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE,) the fifteenth section of this act; and thereupon said taxable person shall forthwith make and deliver to said supervisor a full and true statement of the taxable property the said supervisor shall proceed to examine said property, and estimate and set down the true value thereof, the same being the ale, and being the true cash value as defined in section thirteen of this act, deducting its of such person, the amount of money upon which he or she pays interest, together with his other bona fide indebtedness, as

set forth in said statement.
SEC. 19. In every case where any person shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver a statement of his real and personal property, moneys, and credits, or to exhibit the same to the supervisor, as required by this act, it shall be the duty of said supervisor and he is hereby authorized to examine on oath the person so refusing, and any other person or persons who he may have good reason to believe and does believe has knowledge of the amount or value of any property, moneys, or credits owned or held by such person so refusing; and said supervisor shall assess any property, moneys, or credits, owned or held by such person so refusing, at its true cash value, as the same is hereinbefore defined: Provided, That if

sent from the township or cannot be found therein by the supervisor of such township, quired by law to be made, leaving no agent known to such supervisor to make the re- STOVE. quired statement, such supervisor is hereby authorized to set down and assess to such person any amount of personal property he may deem just and proper, subject to reduction on review, upon oath of the party

in interest, his agent, or attorney.

SEC. 25. When the supervisor has reviewed and completed the assessment roll, it shall be his duty to attach thoreto, signed by him, a certificate, which may be in the following form: "I do hereby certify that I have set down in the above assessment

, liable to be taxed, according to my best information, and that I have esti-mated the same at what I believe to be the true cash value thereof, and not at the price it would sell for at a forced or auction sale that the said assessment roll contains a true statement of the aggregate valuation of the taxable personal estate of each and every person named in said roll, and that I have estimated the same at the true cash value, as aforesaid, according to my best information and belief."

FROM A DISTINGTISHED JURIST .- "I have tried the Peruvian Syrup and the result fulsaw me, but stronger, neartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

Cnre is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, in as much as it will cure a common or chronic cough in one-half the time, and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It wil cure where they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price 10cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Fred F Ingram.

The most popular and fragrant Perfume of the day "HACKMETACK," try it. Sold by Fred F. Ingram. 764y1alt

THE

New Volume

-OF-

Commercial

BEGINS

March 1, '79.

We will send the paper

TO ANY ADDRESS

-FROM-

NOW UNTIL MARCH

1, 1880,

-FOR-

\$1.50.

### Coal! Coal! J. D. KIRGAN, M.

All kinds of

ENGINE and

FURNACE COAL,

The Leave orders at the Hardware Stores or with Homer Briggs.

O. E. THOMPSON.

#### SAVE YOUR ASEE:

ANDREW BIRK & SON

Have now in full operation the Ashery formerly owned by Mr. C. A. Richards,

And will call and get your ashes if you will

leave word at the ashery or send by mail. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of house grease. Potash, Hard and Soft soap for family use always on hand and delivered free. Leached ashes for sale at the Ashery or delivered. The Ash Wagon is on the streets every day.

## MRS. PARSON'S

Post Block, Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

When we say we believe, we have evidence to prove that Shiloh's Consumption from ambrotypes, etc., etc. All the Latest Syles of Promenade and Panel Pictures. All kinds of Photographs, including copies SAMPLE CHILDREN'S PICTURES A SPECIALTY. Please Give Me Your Patronage.

> "Earth to earth and dust to dust," Sentence changeless from the first; High and low of every race, All the living doth embrace; All are passing like a dream, To oblivion's shoreless stream.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust," None the living can we trust; Monarch in his sceptered sway And robes of purple cannot stay; King, or prince, or priest, he must Hear the sentence, "Dust to dust."

Infant in its mother's arms, Fondiy watching she its charms-Father, mother, sister, son, Pass they swiftly, one by one; All are passing like a dream To oblivion's shoreless stream.

Art beheld the dreadful truth-Faded age and fading youth—Flying to the gates of morn, Sunbeams on her wings were borne; Back she joyous flew to earth, Tidings brought of countless worth, If but mortals would embrace, Perish not a ferm or face.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust"-Come the dreaded sentence must; But to memories most dear, There is naught that man can rear, Monuments of marble stone, Rising obelisks alone Which fond memory will embrace Like the pictured form and face.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE 66 Vibrator" Threshers,

MQUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engine Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time

RAIN Raisers will not Submit to the

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses the Extra Grain SAVED by these In O Revolving Shafts Inside the Sepa-rator, Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Randles

OT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, ARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears.

Makes no Litterings or Scattering. FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, rang-ing from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and District

N Thorough Workmanship, Elegant FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers for write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free

### NEW OPERA! CANTATAS!

H. M. S. PINAFORE

COMIC OPERA BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN is the most popular thing of the kind over performed in this country. Music excellent and easy, and words unexceptionable, making it very desirable for amateur performance in any town or village. Elegant copy, with words, music and libretto, mailed any anywhere for \$100.

TRIAL BY JURY, is a laughable Operetta by by the same author, 50 cents.

Joseph's Bondage. By Chadwick, \$1.00
Belshazzar. By Buttterfield. 1.30
Bether. By Bradbury. 50
Three Cantatas which are magnificent when given with Oriental dress and scenery. The last one is easy.

"(Pauline") \$3.--" Palomita"; \$2.--" Dia-mond Cut Plamond"; \$1.--" Guardian Angel" 50 cts.--" Lesson in ('harty') 60 cts. --" Maud Irving") 60 cts, are Operetas requir-ing but few singers, and are capital for parlor per-formances. The last three are Juveniles. In Press, "Sorceres," by Sullivan.

All books sent post free for retail price LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST To the Detroit Institute of Medical and Surgical Electricity.

No. 21 Rowland, Cor. of State St., Detroit, Mich. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Dys-

pepsia, and obstinate Nervous Complaints in both sexes a Specialty.

TENTS IAW AND PATENTS.

New Advertisements.

BOTANIC BALSOM FREE Cures Coughs, Colds Asthma, etc. \$5 000 Re-

ma, etc. \$5 000 Reward for a better article \$1,000 for a case it will no cure. Over 90,000 bot tles sold, and not a failure yet. Samples free at the Drug Stores. Large bottles 35 cts. Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co. Detroit, Mich.

SWEET SPEKSONS NAVY Chewing BEST Tobacco

A day to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

25 Chromo Cards, &c., Cupids. Mottoes, Flowers, no 2 alike, with name, 10 cts. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y. 30 Mixed Cards, Chromo, Snowflake, &c, no 2 alike with name, 10cts. J. Minkler & Co. Nassau N.Y

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10cts. Agents outfit 10cts. L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

The New York Sun-1879.

The SCN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heav-

ens fall.

The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be, independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own conviction of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The Sun is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, seet, or party, there need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is The Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its

for the right. That is The Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to hold that hatred not less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun is printed for the men and women of to-day. It has both the disposition and the abilty to afford its readers the promptest, fullest and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well-established posterity will be liberally employed.

well-established posterity will be liberally employed.

The present disappointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year 'To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through labrinth, will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

We have the means of making The Sun, as a political, a literary, and a general newspoper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, bostpaid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, and eight-page sheet of fity, six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished.

ge paid. The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The Sunday Sun, in addition to the current news, presents a most entertaining and instructive body of literary and miscellaneous matter, in bulk twice as great and inferior to that of the best monthly magazines of the day, at one-tenth their cost.

The Wherly Sun is especially adapted for those who do not take a New York daily paper. The news of the week is fully presented, its market reports are furnished to the latest moment, and its agricultural department, edited with great care and ability, is unsurpassed. The Wherly Sun to-day is probably read by more farmers than any other paper published. A choice story, with other carefully prepaired miscellany, appears in each issue. The weekly protects its readers by barring its advertising columns against frauds and humbugs, and furnishes more good matter for les money than can be obtained from any other source.

The price of Whekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra cepy free. Address

Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE TRADE MARK. Is especially rec-TRADE MARK.



TUDE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMERSS OF VISION, PRE MAYURS OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating om the path of nature and over indulgence. The pecific Medicine is the result of a life study and any years of experience in treating these special accesses.

diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire it a rich, to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail or receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Dathout, Mick.

Practice

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and 742-881

#### Book and Job Printing

SUCH AS BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTE AND LETTER HEADS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS ETC. Our work is guaranteed to give perfect AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

25 Visiting Cards, neatly 33 Frinted, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. 53 TLarger quantities at pro-F portionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used . Teither white or tinted, as

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

### LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

DAIN in the right side, under the I edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

#### AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLane's LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are un-

REWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. McLane's

The genuine McLane's Liver Pills

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently but

Ayer's



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm

#### HAIR DRESSING.

it. If wanted merely for a

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. same pronunciation.

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to



#### YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

East-9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. West-11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M. Hillsdale-6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE. East-10:30 A. M., 5 P. M. West-10:30 A. M., 6 P. M. Hillsdale-8:15 A. M.

Many if God should make them kings, Might not disgrace the crown He gave; How few who could with honor fill The humbler office of a slave!

I hold him great who, for Love's sake, Can give, with steadfast earnest will, But he who takes for Love's sweet sake, I think I hold more noble still.

Glorious it is to wear a crown Of deserved and pure success; He who knows how to fail, has won A crown whose lustre is not less.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

-Now that A. Holt is in the county jail for stealing, his wife and five children are thrown on the town for support, and the town has once declined to support them. The poor woman has no money to pay her rent, and none to buy food and fuel.

-The charge made by the Sentinel, that the assessors simply copy their old rolls, is shown to be incorrect by the fact that one poor woman in this city is made to pay a for a whole year, on the same property, \$52.00. never before equalled that amount.

-The Light Guard elected the following civil officers at the annual meeting last Wednesday evening: President, Jos. H. Manning; Vice-President, Henry Beard; mer, and Follmor-6. Nays-Ald. Hutchinson-1 bacco. Secretary, Geo. N. Noyes; Treasurer, T. A. Gilmore, care of poor ..... \$4 50 W. McAndrew; Hall Agent, Sam'l J. Vail; Board of Trustees, G. H. Gilmore, R. C. Hayton, and Henry Beard.

-The Ypsilanti City Band will give a masquerade ball at the Follett House, on Thursday evening, Jan. 23. The Band By Ald. Cremer: hope, by means of this ball, to so fill their treasury as to be able to give Ypsilanti the Islature be requested, at the comme session, to have best band the city has ever had. It is some the City Charter amended in the following respects: time since there has been a fancy dress party in town, and the coming one promises to be in the highest degree enjoyable.

-Ditson & Company, of Boston, have recently published a "System of Piano- By Ald. Follmer:-Forte Technics," by Wm. Mason; the object of which work is to overcome the variety and repetition of exercises, the carelessness of pupils in regard to the thorough and careful practice so essential to be paid \$40. to good playing. The book is composed in great part of scales and arpeggio exercises, carried out in various ways, and capable of being multiplied further by an intelligent man of the Committee on Gas Lights. student. One of its greatest advantages is the habit of mental concentration formed caused by Ald. Hutchinson's resignation, and he apby the rythmic treatment of mechanical pointed Ald. Robbins. exercises, which also contributes largely to clearness in playing.

-The Mission Circle of the Presbyterian church have again engaged the services of Follmor, relative to city lights, was taken from the Miss Jessie Couthoui, the young reader, for table some evening of the week following the 19th instant. Miss Couthoui's success in impersonations is certainly most assured, and she has the faculty of putting herself behind the character assumed to a marked degree, each recitation of her last performance here being given with evident dramatic talent. Perhaps the most unanimous verdict concerning the entertainment spok- there be counterfeit money, there must be en of was the fact that the audience were genuine; so, if there be infidels there must kept interested during the whole evening also be christians. If this be true of monkept interested during the whole evening, there being no time when their attention was not fully occupied and themselves richey and rengion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that ly amused. We prophesy a full house for the entertainment when the date and place the entertainment when the date and place there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has reshall be announced.

has elected the following officers: M. W., H. R. Scovill; G. F., Martin Cremer; O., how loud they advertise: success depends E. Washburne, Jr.; Recorder, Frank Josupon merit. In South America, as well as lin; F., Jas. H. McKinstry; Receiver, Wm. Robbins; G., J. H. Whitney; J. W., Warren Whitney; O. W., A. L. Corey; Physician, J. E. Post; Trustee, E. Washburne, Jr.; Representative to Grand Lodge, H. Batchelder.

Sons of Temperance. - On Friday evening, Jan. 3d, 1879, Ypsilanti Division installed its new officers for the ensuing term, as follows: W. P., Caleb S. Pitkin; W. A., Miss Mary Millspaugh; R. S., James B. Forsyth; A. R. S., Miss Frances Gorton; F. S., Miss Kittie Ostrander; Treas., C. Goodwin; Con., J. E. Putney; A. Con., Miss Minnie Kimball; Ch., Mrs. J. C. Johnson; I. S., Henry A. Gage; O. S., C. J. Allen; P. W. P., Eugene Laible; Organist, E. W. Grant.

PARDON ASKED FOR .- The friends of George Henning are about to make an application to the Governor for a pardon. Henning is now in prision on a charge of manslaughter, for the killing of Nathan E. Rumsey, at Dexter, something over two years ago. He was sent to State prison for four years on a plea of guilty. As the real cause of Rumsey's death seems to be left in doubt, and as in any event the crime was not a flagrant one, and Henning has now been imprisoned over two years, there are strong hopes that the padon will be granted.

-The following is a copy of a petition circulating in this city. We hope that it may obtain, as it deserves, the signatures of all good citizens:

Representatives of the State of Michigan in Legistature Assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the . ..... of Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, believe that the traffic in intoxicating liquors endangers our lives and property; that it is C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

tue and intelligence of our people, and is the prolific source of an incalculable amount one of the school-marms answered: "Tread for 50cts per pound at Guild's. Call and very destructive of health, happiness, virof domestic misery and public immorality on her tail. and crime. We deem it wrong in principle and policy for government to seek to regulate this business by any system of license or tax, and earnestly entreat you to so legislate that the government of this Commonwealth may wash itself of all complicity

with the liquor traffic. Therefore as in duty bound your petition-

FIRST: That you submit to the people a proposition to so amend the Constitution of the State as to interdict the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and render it impossible for the Legislature to legalize the business. SECOND: That you enact a law, at your

present session, completely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors to be used for drinking purposes, with adequate penalties for its violation and provisions of its enforcement.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVE., Dec. 30, 1878.

Council met. Mayor in the chair. Roll called.

Present-Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Cremer, Follmor, Smith, and Hutchinson. Reading of minutes dispensed with.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS. From Clerk :-That he had received the bond of City Marshal. Report accepted and bond approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. From Committee on Ways and Means: The claim of Anna M. Van Cleve, recommending that the same be not allowed

Also, claim of Lee Yost, for making copy of tax semi-annual tax of \$6.11, whereas her taxes roll, and favoring payment of same at full amount,

Ordered paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes-Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Smith, Cre-Ordered paid from Poor Fund.

Ayes-Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Cremer, Foll-

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED, By the Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti, that our Representative in the State Leg-1st, To have Ward Street Funds in lieu of General

or District Street Funds 2d, To have the taxes collected annually instead of semi-annually as at present.

Laid on table for two weeks.

RESOLVED, That the Marshal be instructed to em ploy a man to put the city lamps in order, and also to empioy a man to light and care for the same at not exceeding \$50 per month.

Ald. Robbins moved to amend by making the price Ald. Hutchinson moved to amend the amendment

by inserting \$45 in lieu of \$40. On motion of Ald. Robbins, tabled.

Ald. Hutchinson tendered his resignation as chair-

On motion, the Mayor was requested to fill vacancy On motion, Ald. Smith was appointed a member of said Committee in place of Ald. Thayer, who can-

not officiate owing to sickness. On motion of Ald. Cremer, the Resolution of Ald.

Ald Robbins moved that the same be again tabled. Carried. Ayes-Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, and Smith-4. Nays-Ald. Cremer, Follmor, and Hutchinson-3.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, Jan. 13, 1879, at 7 o'clock C. R. WHITMAN,

Deputy City Clerk.

-Theological students reason that if ey and religion, will not the same rule apulted in the manufacture of many shoddy A. O. U. W.—Washtenaw Lodge, No. 17, alternative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have dis ppeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

#### " NOTHING LIKE IT."

The fact that nearly all the diseases of the Throat and Lungs can be cured by the Great English Cough Remedy is now proved beyond a doubt, and the enormous sale which the Great English Cough Remedy has reached conclusively shows that the public have great faith in this Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Every bottle is guaranteed, or money refunded by Dr. H. VanTuyl. 768m2

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

-" Who brayed there?" asked a member of the Canadian House of Commons of the persons who were trying by interruption to silence him. "It was an echo," retorted a

-Messrs. Schemeld & Cook, at the de pot, are manufacturing that superior brand of cigars known as the "Anchor."

-Notwithstanding the large sales during the holidays, Messrs. Roehm & Wright, of Detroit, have a store filled with elegant silver ware, and with all the most fashiona-

-Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bro's and have them suited.

ble styles of jewelry.

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

-C. S. Wortley & Bro. employ a first-To the Honorable, the Senate and House of clothes in the latest styles.

Albums, a large assortment. You will save money by getting my prices before purchasing. Fred F. Ingram, opposite

\_"How do you make a Maltese cross?"

If you want Clothes or Hair Brnshes, prices by calling on Ingram, opp depot. 81 Champion's.

-Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bro's. -In spite of flannels, coughs and colds

will make a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ. Sold by all Drug-

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

-A physician's little daughter called upon for a toast, gave: "The health of papa and mamma and all the world. But suddenly corrected the sentiment. "Not all the world, for then papa would have no

Irish Linen note heads at the Commer-

A handsome cut glass Bottle given away with every ounce of perfume at Ingram's, opp. depot.

-There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco. when they can buy Marburg Bros.' Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" Paper of good quality at 5cts a quire and everything else proportionately cheap at Ingram's, opp. depot. 731

—At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley &

Box Paper from 10c a box upwards at Ingram's, opp. depot.

Report accepted.

OLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

D. W. Thompson, wood lamp posts, etc. \$29 13

Lee Yost, copy of tax rolls 52 00

Ordered paid from Contingent Fund.

—A little six-year-old, upon finding a lone and solitary stick of candy in his stocking on Christmas morning, mournfully exclaimed, "Gracious! if I had been born twins, I'd only got half this much!"

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy To-

-Hats-Caps-Cloths-at C. S. Wortley & Bro's.

mor, and Smith—6. Nays—Ald. Hutchinson—1.

N. G. Kellogg, lighting lamps, December——\$30 co
Laid on the table.

—If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. VanTuyl and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

> -Children's Cute Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

-Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the woest case of sore throat you can produce.

#### YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Sold by H. Van Tuyl.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl, 75@\$1.00 Buck Flour—\$3.00. Beans—60@90. BUTTER-14. CORN-38@40 per bush. CLOVER SEED-\$3.50 per bush. CHICKENS-Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4 Eggs—16. HAY—\$8.00@\$10.00 per ton

HIDES-5c. Honey—In cap, 20 HAMS-8@9. LARD-The market stands at 8@9.

Onions—80 per bbl. Oats, new, 20@25. PORK-In bbl., \$8.00@\$8.50 DRESSED Hogs—\$3.00@ POTATOES—40@50. TIMOTHY SEED-\$1.60 TURKEYS—Live, 7@8. WHEAT, EXTRA—86.

BUCK WHEAT-50.

#### MARRIED.

CHEEVER-WARD .- On Thursday, December 26, 1878, at the residence B. Ward, Esq., in the village of Dundee, by the Rev. Mr. Misence, Walter H. CHEEVER, Principal of the Union School in that place, and CLARA J. WARD.

#### DIED.

HAYTON .- At the residence of Edward Simons, of this city, January 6th, 1879, Sarah, daughter of William H. Hayton,

SAGE .- In this city, on the 3d inst, Susan, wife or Seth Sage, Esq., aged 54 years. Mrs. Sage, well known by all of our old residents, had lived in this city about forty years. Beloved by all who knew her, she has passed to the home of the blessed, leaving this world of trouble and care. The bereaved family of the deceased have the heart-felt sympathy of our community in their sorrow, and are offered the consolation of a knowledge that all of good in the world to come is her reward.—Sentinel.

#### Local and Special Notices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A girl to VV do the general housework in a family of five. Inquire at the COMMERCIAL

WASHTENAW COUNTY POOR HOUSE—Sealed proposals for rendering the medical services needed at the County House, etc., for the year 1879, will be received by the Superintendents up will be received by the Superintendents up to 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, February 4, 1879. Packages marked "Proposals for Medical Services," may be left at the Coun-ty House before the day and hour named, or handed to any one of the Superintendents, who reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated, January 8, 1879.
DAVID WILSEY, ) EDWARD DUFFY, Supts. D. B. GERENE,

SMOKE G. B. F. CIGARS, Warranted Pure Havana Filler and Binder, the best cigar in the city. Sold only by A. Guld, Tobacconist, No. 9, Huron Street.

MOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Highland Cemetery Association, of the City of Ypsilanti, will be held at the office of the First National Bank, of Ypsilanti, Monday evening, January 13, 1879, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting Trustees for the three years next enging will be elected. the three years next ensuing will be elected, and such other business as may properly come before the Association.

Ypsilanti, January 4, 1879. F. K. RELFORD, THOS. NINDE, F. K. REXFORD, Clerk.

SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Glycerine Dressing, warranted not to injure the -Have handsome Hats that come from finest kid, just received by Hewitt & Cham-

LARGE STOCK of Ladies' and Mis-Combs, Toilet Soaps, or Holiday Goods, you will save money and get the bottom lined goods of new styles at Hewitt &

> TOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. regular annual meeting of the Stock. holders of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti Michigan, for the election of Directors will be held at said Bank in Ypsilanti, on the second Tuesday of January, 1879 (Jan. 14, 1879), between the hours of 10 A. M.,

and 4 P. M., of said day.
Dated at Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 10, 1878. F. P. BOGARDUS, Cashier.

FINE ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Lautes and Gentlemen's Slippers for the holidays, just received by Hewitt & Champion.

NOBBY STYLES of Gentlemen's Fine Shoes. A new stock at Hewitt & Champion's.

FACT.-We keep the largest stock, the best assortment, do the most durable work, and sell at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. Hewitt &

DOWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY eveness of action, found in the Billing's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS.

ADIES GIPSEY BUTTON and Side Lace Boots in kid and goat—a new stock—just received by Hewitt & Cham-

RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR, Huron Street, one door north of W. B. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranteed to give satisfaction and prices

RIFTEEN BILLING'S UPRIGHT PI-ANOS ordered by Chas. E. Samson.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS of superior quality, at very low prices ar Hewitt & Champion's. THE TUBULAR BAR places the Billing's Upright Pianos ahead of all

others. Sold by Chas. E. Samson. F YOU WANT A STYLISH PAIR OF Boots or Shoes made, or an old pair repaired at reasonable prices, call on Hewitt

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

THAT IS SO. WHAT?

& Champion.

E. Elliott Cleans and Repairs Clothes better than any one in town. Why just look at these clothes of mine, they look as good as new. Just look in his shop and see for yourself. Bring along those moded garments and have them dyed and made equal to new clothes and save money.

E. ELLIOTT,

Norris Bleck Opp. Depot, Ypsilanti.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery, JOHN BIDDLE. at the Depot.

The Leading Business Houses of Detroit.

R. H. FYFE & CO.

-FINE-

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

101 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT. MICH.

#### R. W. King & Son, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

CROCKERY. GLASSWARE.

LAMPS, ETC. 103 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, - MICH.

ABBOT & KETCHUM DEALERS IN

AND HOUSE-FURNISH-ING GOODS, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, Matting, Rugs and Mats, Oriental Curtains, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Shades, Cornices, Pillows, Mattresses and Uphol-stery Goods.

No. 107 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

### NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO. DRY GOODS.

DETROIT OPERA HOUSE BUILDING

CAMPUS MARTIUS, DETROIT.

#### A. NEWCOMB. CHAS. EMBICOTT. F. D. TAYLOR F. WETMORE & CO, 100 Woodward Ave.

Headquarters for Lamps, Chandeliers, Oil, Etc. Gas Fixtures of all kinds at bargains. Student Lamps of several kinds —St. Germain, Home, Manhattan, Cleveland, Etc. Chandeliers for Churches and Halls a specialty. New designs and novelties in Glass Shades and Chimneys. Consumers can save gas by using our patent check burner. Inquiries by mail promptly answered and cuts of Chandeliers with esti-

### Geo. Peck & Co. DRY GOODS!

SHAWLS CASSIMERE, CLOAKINGS, DRESS GOODS.

155 and 157 Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

—WITH THEIR NEW—

### PATENT TUBULAR BAR,

Which adds greatly to the strength of the case and supports the action firmly, are acknowledged by everybody to be far superior to any Piano made, alike in

Power, Resonance of Tone, Durability, Eveness of Action and Beauty.

FIFTEEN OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PIANOS ENGAGED AND STILL THE ORDERS COME IN

Don't fail to see them before you purchase, at

#### CHAS. E. SAMSON'S MUSIC ROOMS.

Can Agent Wanted in this Locality to Supply the Rapid Demand.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success! The former high priced Machines REDUCED to

Thoroughly Warranted and sent to you for Examination Before You Pay For it.

And no obligation to keep one, if not better than any machine you ever had. EVERY FAMILY CAN OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE.

The Old Favorite and Reliable STANDARD

ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!!

We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price. THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL. A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in equipments than any other, and combining all the late improvements, with the old and tried qualities for which the

A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainty—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in Thousands of Families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly Satisfactory. Reduced in price far down below all other machines. No extras to pay for. Each Machine is accompanied by a more complete outift of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good qualities than those of double the price. Light and easy running, a child can use it. Strong and Durable never out of order. Rapid and certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Cams to wear out or make so noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understood in an hour. Makes the double thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric to leather, uses a Short, Straight, and Strong Needle, extra long, large, easily threaded Shuttle. With new Automatic Tension. Large Bob bins capable Needle, extra long, large, easily threaded Shuttle. With new Automatic Tension. Large Bob bins capable of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm, giving it many of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm, giving it many desired qualities, and great capacity for a wide range of work. It is the best machine in Principle and in Point of Construction. Use it once and you will use no other. Active agents wanted in this county to receive orders and deliver Machines. Extra inducements offered Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, &c. Illustrated Book, samples of work, with price list, &c., free. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed to any part of the world. Address STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., BRODWAY and CLINTON 756 STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS. BLINDS. MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DE-CIDED to

Turn Over a New Leat, January 1st, 1878, and Sell for Cash Unly

No more expense keeping books No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit customers better bargains for their money.

credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage hereafter, to PAY WHEN of fresh Candy, that, for YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

## Our Patrons. A Merry Christmas

AND A

# HAPPY

Is what

wishes you all!!

And to prove that there is heart in the wish, look in at his Store filled almost to bursting with goods to carry joy to every household, and get his prices, that are made so low that it is a mutual advantage to purchaser and sell er that the trade should b made! He guarrantees the

### EMPORIUM!

to be the best place in the county to invest your money in Books, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Combs, Brushes, Bohemian Vases, Fancy China, Toys of all kinds, Perfumery, and about 1000 other things! System, thereby giving our Special attention is called to the stock of Picture Frames! No other so large and varied can be found outside of Detroit To those who have had and prices are w-a-y down! Bring your pictures early. Extra special attention is

> called to more than 1000 lbs Christmas, will be placed at prices that favor the purchas er entirely.

Don't fail to bring your big basket to the Emporium!

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

#### MICHIGAN.

Members of the Legislature are well pleased with the new Capitol. The thermometer fell from 10 to 18° below zero throughout the State, Thursday night, the

Michigan ice dealers report that they have never had a finer crop of ice than the one they are now harvesting. It is clear, solid and very thick

Rumored that W. K. Muir, late general manager of the Canada Southern railway, is to take charge of the Chicago & Lake Huron railroad when it gets out of its present trouble.

The Bronson reform club has reorganized, elected new officers, dug up the tomahawk, and declared a new war on whiskey.

Henry Willis has gone to Washington to lobby for his Michigan ship canal project.

Quite a haul of thieves has been made at Jackson, who have been plundering freight cars at Jackson, and considerble property recovered. Two boys named Charles and James McCaffrey, "Mother" McGregor and niece, Thomas McCune and James Ryan are all in jail for having a hand in the business.

Snow is eight feet deep north of Mancelona, Antrim county.

A fire at Schoolcraft Friday morning destroyed several buildings and property valued at \$19,500. The thermometer stood at fifteen degrees below zero, and many who worked at the fire had hands, feet and ears frozen.

Owen McEntree, aged 110 years, died in the town of Lyndon, Washington county, on the 2nd inst. He was born in Ireland in 1768. He took part in the rebellion of 1792, was afterwards arrested and put in jail, for being a rebel. After being released he remained some years in Ireland, when he thought he would try his fortune in the new world. years in Ireland, when he thought he would try his fortune in the new world. He came to America and after a residence of some years in the East he purchased from the Government a quarter section in the township of Lyndon, on which he located nearly half a century ago. Mr. McEntee never used tobacco in any form. He also enjoyed good health, and was confined to the house only two weeks previous to his to the house only two weeks previous to his death. He was fond of relating incidents that occurred when he was a boy, and was often heard to boast of having voted at 16 Presiden-tial elections. In politics he was a Democrat, and at the November election in 1876 cast his ballot for Tilden.

The fruit is not injured by the late freeze on the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. A Traverse City the thermometer did not go below zero; at Manistee two degress above; at Allegan one or two degrees below; and at South Haven ten degrees below. Fruit is safe until the thermometer reaches fifteen to twen-

Saturday morning a passenger coach attached to the show-bound train on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad, seven miles south of Ann Arbor, was destroyed by fire. Donald McTaggart and Edward Sowles were astantly killed on Saturday, near Evart, by a

collision on Eldred's logging railroad. The Saginaw Board of Supervisors, by a vote

of 24 to 12, have voted an extra compensation to Judge Tennant of \$1,000. The Niles Water Works were sold December 30 at sheriff sale to Thos. Gaines, one of the creditors, who was the highest bidder. His bid was \$2,000.

The Port Huron banks have agreed to charge

Canada money ¼ per cent. discount.

A committee of the Jackson county Board of Supervisors has agreed to report in favor of discharging Esther Coffeen from the jail of that county. She was sentenced to State Prison by Judge Holmes, of Grand Rapids, for life, but the warden of the prison refused

J. W. Ryan, of Adrian, has submitted to an operation by which a strip of steel, which was imbedded in his eye in 1862, has at last been safely removed and his eye saved. Professor Frothingham, of Ann Arbor did the good deed

Doctoring the poor in Isabella county, and the prisoners in the jail in Jackson county, is being let out to the lowest bidder. Pity the

An incendiary fire at the Detroit depot of the An incendiary fire at the Detroit depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, Saturday night, did about \$5,000 worth of damage. It was set in three places, and the firemen had a hard nights' work and a cold job in subduing it.

Two tramps entered the postoffice and two ther places in Buchanan Saturday night and stole a lot of stamps, hardware and cigars. They were arrested and the stolen property

The State Publishers' Association met at Lansing Tuesday, 32 being present, the largest gathering of the kind ever held. J. E. Scripps ead a paper on "How to Make a Newspaper Pay," and Thomas S. Applegate, of the Adrian s, also presented a paper on "Advertisand a committee of three was appointed to suggest modifications of the law to prevent malicious prosecutions for publishing news and making truthful comments thereon.

The Weissels block and two adjoining buildings, occupied for clothing, millinery and dry goods stores and a photograph gallery, at St. Louis, were burned Tuesday morning. Loss, \$20,000; buildings and stocks partially in-

Charlotte is to have a paid fire department. The Governor will not call a special election for the First Congressional Distret.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The public debt was increased during December \$1,233,735.

Resumption created no excitement in New York. More gold was deposited in the Treasury than was drawn out. The banks report that their customers do not want gold—they prefer greenbacks. The sereported in Detroit banks. The same experience is

January 2nd, the subscriptions to the four per cent. loan were \$8,590,150.

The other day a thief entered the Government printing office, and, watching his opportunity, took from the safe of the disbursing clerk a package containing \$10,000, intended for paying off employes and for the purchase of material, and made his escape without observations.

Fires; At Farmerville, La., loss \$10,000; at Elgin, Ill., loss \$100,000; at Quincy, Ill., loss \$60,000; at Evanston, Ill., loss \$25,000.

The scenery at Niagara Falls is the finest known for years, an ice bridge having formed between the falls and the railroad suspension bridge. For once people pass back and forth without toll. The ice foliage in Prospect Park is surpassingly beautiful.

Mrs. Gaines, the famous litigant, is 71 years old, has been engaged in her peculiar warfare for 47 years, and at four different times has suffered physically and mentally from attempts made on her life; but she looks no older now than any woman of 40, is as lithe and active as a girl, and her hair—in which there is not one silver thread among the gold. there is not one silver thread among the gold—falls in abundant tresses below her waist. She says she expects to live to be 150.

Caleb Cushing died at Newburyport, Mass.,

Augusta, Me., January 3.—Alonzo Garcelon was to-day elected Governor, receiving 21 votes to 10 for Joseph L. Smith.

The mercury went to 22 below zero at Chicago Friday. At Yankton, D. T., 26 below. At Cincianati 15 below.

By the operations of the Moffatt liquor law the State of Virginia last year received \$110,-000 in excess of the receipts from the old sys-

The Mint Bureau has turned into the treasary \$575,000 profits accruing to the government from the coinage of standard silver for the past three weeks, after buying silver for coinage and paying for the transportation and Fires: At Colnmbus, Ga., loss \$70,000; at St. Louis, Mo., loss \$100,000; at Chatfield, Minn., loss \$12,000; at Osceola, Wis., loss \$12,000.

At an entertainment New Year's night, at the City Hall of Barnesville, Ohio, called the 'Feast of Mondam'n," upwards of 150 persons were taken violently ill, some miscreant havng mixed croton oil with the food.

A squad of 50 revenue men, under Capt. Burnside, have returned to Cincinnati from a raid upon "Moonshiners" in the border counties of Kentrucky and Tennessee. They report the destruction of over 50 distilleries, and the apture of a large number of distillers. It is hought that the business is pretty well broken p in that region.

Fires Saturday: At Chicago, the Honore block in which is the Post Office. The upper stories were damaged to the amount of \$50,000 to \$75,000; and the individual losses were about \$15,000. The only loss to the Post Office about \$15,000. The only loss to the Post Office is \$15,000 in stamped envelopes. At Buffalo, the Academy of the Holy Angels, loss \$60,000, insurance \$25,000; At Columbus, Ga., the Rankin House, skating rink and 13 stores; loss \$70,000, insurance \$22,000. At Indianopolis, in Centennial block, damage \$5,000. At St. Paris, O., the distillery and flouring mill, loss \$16,000, insured for \$13,500. At Walpole, Mass., the house of Benjamin Neal. His wife perished in the flames. At Hamilton, O., S. Hughes & Co's flouring mills; loss \$18,000. At Hingham Mass., the public library and post office. At Huntington, W. Va., the Avenue Hotel and four other buildings; loss \$12,000.

It is expected that 15,000 Mennonites will

It is expected that 15,000 Mennonites will in this country from Russia by May This is the last year of the Mennonites' exemption from military service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made another call for U. S. bonds—\$10,000,000 worth

The Credit Mobiler suit has been thrown out of court.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. funding onds Monday amounted to \$11,003,500.

The coin in the U. S. Treasury is increasing. Tilden will testify in reference to the cipher

Matter written with the electric-pen, or with type-writer, if in the nature of a letter, must pay letter rates in the mails.

A fire at Ashtabula, Ohio, Monday morning, lestroyed property worth \$10,000.

Ex-Gov. Brovo, who headed the rising in Caluna and Nichoacan, Mexico, has been killed with 14 of his followers.

#### CONGRESS.

Jan. 7.—Congress convened after the holiday session, with barely a quorum present in either House. Nothing of importance was done. In the Senate, a petition of citizens of Alaska, to be attached to the State of Oregon for judicial purposes, was reported upon adversely.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Jan. 1.—The House was called to order at 19 clock by the clerk of the last House.

The opening exercises consisted of a voluntary by an excellent invited choir, reading of the Scriptures, and singing of the following original ode, written by Rev. George Duffield AIR-"Watch on the Rhine."

To Thee we wake our grateful songs O Thou, to whom all praise belong O God, our Father's God, to Thee, Like her who sang beside the sea,\*
We sing this day; with heart and voice,
We praise, and triumph and rejoice, Within these walls long to remain, We welcome now a shining train. Here Justice comes, the first and best, And walks a Queen before the rest! Here Liberty, and Law, and Peace, From Anarchy boast full release.

Beneath this dome, let Truth preside, Let Wisdom teach, let Conscience guide, Let love of country all inspire To keep unquenched the sacred fire, Till exiles far remote shall come, Where freedom guards her lasting home. High noon we meet! The opening year welcome as an omen clear. Of brighter, better days in store; When violence is heard no more, When the dear Flag, without a stain, O'er every State supreme shall reign.

\*Exodus, xv, 20.

Then came a prayer by the Rev. George Duffield, and administering the oath of membersbip. At the opening of the afternoon session a vote was taken for Speaker, with the following result:

John T. Rich of Lapeer, Rep............
John J. Robison, of Washtenaw, Dem.... Luther V. Moulton, of Kent, Nat.

The votes for clerk resulted as follows:

Daniel L. Crossman, of Ingham, Rep......

Henry L. Anthony, Dem.....

Clerk was as follows:
Valorous W. Bruce, of Montcalm, Rep......82
David B. Purinton, of Branch, Dem......9

were adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Sessions.

The roll of the new Senate was called by James H Stone, Secretary of the last Senate, and all the members except Senator Pendleton responded to their names and took the oath of office.

office.

The following officers of the Senate were elected by a nearly unanimous vote, the minor ity presenting no regular candidates:

Secretary—Edwin S. Hoskins.

Assistant Secretary—Charles C. Hopkins.

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—Denison E. Greesbeck

Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles H, Perkins.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John S. Bru-

baker. Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Geoege

Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk-O. F. Moore.

The Senate then took a recess till 2:30

o'clock.

At the afternoon session Senator Shephard introduced a resolution, which was adopted, adding a committee on the liquor traffic to the standing committees of the Senate.

The customary resolutions relating to stationery, the rules and joint rules, hour of meeting, appointment of messenger boys, etc., were adopted, and a resolution for the appointment of a postmaster was tabled.

The Senate adjourned till 10 A. M.

Jan. 2.—In the Senate, the President made ann. 2.—In the Senate, the President made appointments to the minor offices, janitors, messengers, etc. L. H. Ludlow, postmaster.

The Fresident announced that he had appointed the foliowing as a committee to apportion the Governor's message: Senators Chamborlain, Brown, Childs, Hine and Hodges

In the House, petitions were presented, for the establishment of a reform school for girls; for a new bankrupt act; for female suffrage, and for local objects.

The minor offices of the House were filled, the rules of the last House adopted, and E. P. Allen, of Washington, was elected Speaker pro

tem.

Mr. Noah presented three petitions for a reform school for girls.

The Governor's message was read to the two houses in Representative Hall.

the House a committee on the liquor traffic

was added to the standing committees.

The following notices of bills were given:
To reincorporate Almont; to suppress tramps; to limit the rate of interest to seven per cent.

The N. V. Central and Eric railroads were blocked with snow and did not run through trains from Thursday to Tuesday last.

The New York Legislature took possession of the new State House Tuesday.

The Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Nevada and Maine met on the 7th inst.

The public debt of Pennsylvania is one and

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

The centennial of the discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Capt. Cook in 1778, is to be commemorated by the erection of a bronze statue of King Kamehameha, the conqueror and organizer of the Islands.

During practice on the British man-of-war Thunderer, at Ismid, on the gulf of Ismid, Asia Minor, a 38-ton gun burst, killing seven men, wounding 40, and destroying the vessels

A plague has appeared among the Cossacks of Astrachan. The sufferers are isolated. Many doctors have been summoned to their relief. Of 195 persons attacked since the 1st inst. 143 have died.

Gen. Grant had a hearty reception at Dub-

Another severe snow-storm accompanied with unusual cold is reported in Scotland. In France, owing to the rapid thaw, the riv-

ers are overflowing their banks and much damage has been done. A Hazir Pir dispatch says Gen. Roberts, with a large force, has entered the District of Khost, which he intends to occupy to overawe the mountaineers. No opposition is expected.

A correspondent with the Quetta column reports that the Afghans have flooded the country around Candahar and that all the noncombatants are leaving that city.

The Cornish Bank, at Truro, Cornwall, Eng. The Cornish Bank, at Truro, Cornwall, Eng., failed. The bank did a very large business in mining and other commercial enterprises. The bank belongs to Tweedle, Williams & Co. It was established about ten years ago, and has branches at Falmouth, Penryn and Redruth. Further stoppage of Cornish mines is inev itable, and the failure of many private firms must follow. The bank had an authorized issue of £49,000. The depositors of the Cornish Bank amounted to £5,000,000.

Juan Moucasi, who attempted to assassinate the King of Spain on the 25th of October, was hung at Madrid last Saturday,

The late elections in France were a crushing blow to the Bonapartists. The majority now is of moderate Republicans. The Socialist Democrats have lately carried

st of their municipal candidates around A supplement of the official Gazette announces that the plague in Astrakhan, which was abating, has revived with great vrulence,

since the recent thaw. The Pope is consulting as to the advisability of calling a new Ecumenical Council.

Cold weather, great disasters and more strikes are prevailing in England. Fifteen hundred railroad men are on a strike near London; five hundred coach builders at Liverpool; five hundred shipwrights and two hundred iron workers at Middleboro; and large bodies of men in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

#### HUMOROUS.

A Miss Wheat, down in Indiana, was thrashed the other day by a lover whose Wheat heart she had ceased to

The most bashful girl we ever heard of was the young lady who blushed when she was asked if she had not been courting sleep. "Have you cologne?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," replied the druggist; "I have no scents at all." She said he didn't look as though he had. "A hog's head," he began. But she interrupted him. Said she: "No matter what a hog said." She thought he

was speaking of his neighbor. The young man who wrote and asked his girl to accept of a "bucket" of flowers became a little pale when she

wooden ware it.

A schoolmaster thus describes a money-lender. "He serves you in the standard of the serves you in the wooden ware it. money-lender. "He serves you in the present tense, he lends in the conditional mood, keeps you in the subjec-

tive, and ruins you in the future." A harmless, half-witted creature was accosted by a saucy fellow, who thought to make game of him, "I say, Jack, lad, dost want a place? Master wants a fool." "Ay, indeed," replied Jack; "wants a fool, does he? Then are you going to leave, or does he want

"Aren't you rather too old to ride for half price?" said a ticket-clerk to the elder of two boys. "Well," minded the youth, "I am under fourteen, and this boy with me is under six. That don't make twenty, and you will take two boys under ten for half

each." And he took them. If Edison will turn in now and invent some kind of a calcium light that will light up all the street except front gates, and leave them in a sombre shadow that will prevent an old man in an upper bedroom window from telling whether two people are close tegether or wide apart, it will do. Otherwise it will be exceedingly unpopular.

The Chinese are singularly affected in their personal civilities. They even calculate the number of their reverences. These are the most remarkable postures. The men move their hands in an affectionate manner, while they are joined together on the breast, and bow their heads a little. If they re spect a person they raise their hands joined, and then lower them to the earth in bending the body. If two persons meet after a long separation, they both fall on their knees and bend their face to the earth, and this ceremony they repeat two or three times. Surely, we may well proclaim this ceremony to be ridiculous. It arises from their natural affection. They substitute artificial ceremonies for natural actions. Their expressions mean as little as the ceremonies. If a Chinese is asked how he finds himself in health, he answers, "Very well; thanks to your abundant felicity." "If they would tell a man that he looks well in health, they say, "Prosperity is painted on your face;" or, "Your air announces your happiness." If you render them any service, they say, "My thanks shall be immortal." If you praise them they allowing for the wasting process of coining.

Since the commencement of the coinage of the standard silver dollar the government has profited between the legal tender value and the real value of the bullion which it contains, to the amount of \$1,600 000.

The dovernment and one says was the act the two houses in Representative Hall.

A concurrent resolution for adjournment of myself of what you say to me?" If you dine with them, they tell you at parting, "We have not treated you with sufficient distinction."

Look out for a people entirely void of religion; and if you find them at all, be assured they are but a few degrees removed from the brutes.—[Hume.] answer, "How shall I dare to persuade

#### Members of the Legislature.

P. O. Address. County. 1. \*Weir, Jas D . . . 2. Palmer, T. W . . . . 3. \*Duffield, W. W . . Ypsilanti. 4. Childs, J. W. Conant, H. A.... Monroe Robbins, R. B.... Adrian . Monroe. .Lenawee. 6. Robbins, R. B. Adrian
7. †Hodge, H. C. Concord
8. Patterson, J. C. Marshall
9. Hewitt, Alex Hillsdale
10. †Pendleton, E. W. Sturgis
11. Brown, E. L. Schoolcraft
12. Shepard, J. M. Cassopolis
13. Chamberlein W. These Ode .Calhoun. .Hillsdale. 13. Chamberlain, W. Three Oaks. Berrien.
†14. Lewis, N. W. Ganges. Allegan.
15. McPeck, J. L. Grand Ledge.Eaton.
16. Tooker, John S. Lansing. Ingham.
17. Halbert, H. Fowlerville. Livingsto
18. Dow, Peter Pontiac Oakland.
19. Billings S. R. Flint Genesses 18. Dow, Peter .... Pontiac ....
19. Billings, S. R. ... Flint ..... .Genesee. 20. Moore, J. B.... 21. McElroy, C.... 22. Huston, B. W... .Lapeer.... .St. Clair.... .Vassar.... Huston, B. W. Vassar. Tuscola, \*Benjamin,W.H.P.Bridgeport. Saginaw. †Shoemaker, J. P. Amsden. Montcalm. †Hine, Milton B. Austerlitz. Kent. 26. Farr, Geo. A. Grand Haven Ottawa, 27. Ambler, W. E. Pentwater. Oceana, 28. Cochrane, J. W. Midland. Midland, 29. \*Tyler, C. V. Bay City Bay, 30. Bell, George W. Cheboygan Cheboygan al Stephenson S. M. Menowinge. 31. Stephenson, S.M. Menominee . Menominee 32. North, Seth D... Hancock.... Houghton.

REPRESENTATIVES. P.O. Address County. Abbott, Wm. L.... Allen, Edward P.... Baldwin, Charles... Goodland .Pontiac. .Oakland. Barnes, Orsamus S. Bennett, S. W .... .Goodrich. Allegan .... Allegan. Lansing ... Ingham. Battle Creek Calhoun. Blackman, H. E. . Bowen, Orro A..... Bradley, Harmon ... Briggs, Charles ... Bradfield, T. P... .Calumet Houghton .Barry. Burton, Porter.....Hastings Campbell, James H. Marshall . Hastings ... Carpenter, Munson. Geneva.... Lenawee. Chase, Eugene V. Elsie Clinto Cheney, Amherst B. Sparta C'nt'r. Kent. Cottrell, Eber W. Wayne Wayne Curtis, Wm. H. . Hanley Ottawa Outcheon, Otis E. M. Au Sable...
Donnelly, John C...Detroit.... .South Haven. Allegan. E. Saginaw. Saginaw. Frankfort...Benzie. Francis, Wm. H. . . . Frankfort. . Freguson, James E. . Bangor Girardin Law Eaton, Crosby..... Estabrook, John S... Van Buren Grandin, James E. Detroit.
Gould, August. Detroit.
Gould, James. Jackson.
Granger, George H. Unionville.
Greene, Daniel C. Romeo.
Griffey, Clinton G. Negannee. Jackson. . Marquette Grimes, Thompson . Pinckey . . Livingston Hall, Alfred D. . . . Tecumseh . . Lenawee. †Hamilton, John . . . . Constantine . St. Joseph Henderson, H. P....Mason ......Ingham ..Van Buren. ..Muskegon. Hill, E. Parker. Holt, Henry H. Muskegon.. Hopkins, George H. Hopkins, George H. Detroit... Wayne. Hopkins, Samuel W. Mt. Pleasant. Isabella. \*Jackson, Andrew...S'lt Ste. Marie Chippewa. Johnson, Samuel.... Dowagiac... Cass. .Bay City... .Detroit.... +Knight, Nathan... .Bay. ...Springwells .Wayne. Lauhbach, Benj.. Lewis, Amos.... \*Littell, Wm. E... Shelby ..... .Orion. Oakland. Ludington, J. Jr... Verona Mills. Hurc May, Henry F... Cadillac... Wexf \*McAllister, Geo. C. Gull Lake.. Barry \*McCormick, H. F... Gr'd Rapids. Kent. Verona Mills. Huron. Wexford. Barry. McGurk, James R... †McNabb, John W... \*Miller, Lucien B... ..St. Clair. ..Newago. . Monroe Sturgis... Detroit... Hillsdale. +Moe. Otho. St. Joseph . Hillsdale. Moulton, Luther V. Gr'd Rapids. Kent. Noah, Frank A .Detroit.....Wayne. .Westphalia..Clinton. \*Noeker, Frank..... Oliver, John F .. . Kalamazoo. . . Kalamazo \*Pailthorp, Chas. J. Petoskey ... Emmet. Palmer, Walter H. .. Reed City ... Osceola. . Macomb. .Kalamazo Phelps, Fitch......Big Rapids..Mecosta. †Powers, Wm. H....Grand Rapids Kent. Pray, George. ... Woods Corn'rs Ionia.
\*Probert, Wm. ... Pleasanton . Manistee.
Raymond, M. H. ... Grass Lake . Jackson. Raymond, M. H. Grass Lake.
Reed, Rasselas. Perry.
Rich, John T. Elba.
Robertson, George. Albion...
\*Robison, John J. Sharon... Shiawass . Washtenaw

Yerkes, George....Novi.....Oakland. Young, H. Olin.....Ishpeming...Marquette. \*Democrats. †Greenbackers. In the Senate there are four Democrats, five Greenback; ers and twenty-three Republicans; in the House twenty-one Democrats, fourteen Greenbackers and sixty-five Republicans.

Sharts, Derwin W...Owosso.....Shiawassee \*Shattuck, Willard..Shattuckville Saginaw.

Stevens, Stephen R...Greenville...Montcalm. \*Strong, John R.....S'th R'ckwo'd Monroe.

Herong, S. A. ... Jackson. ... Jackson.
Thomson, John S. ... Fort Sanilac Sanilac,
†Thorpe, Calvin J. ... Sherwood ... Branch.
\*Turnbull, James D. Alpena ... Alpena.
Turnbull, James D. ... Ithica.

Ross, John D.

DETROIT MARKETS. FLOUR—Choice white...... 440@\$ 50 

Oats—24@27c.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$4 25per bbl.
BARLEY—\$1 25@1 75 per cental for state.
RYE—48@50c per bush.
BEANS—Unpicked, 50c.@\$1 10 per bush. Picked, \$1 30.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 12@14. Medium 9@

BUTTER—Prime quality, 12@14. Medium 9@ 10c.

CHEESE—9@9½c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—\$5.00@8.00 per bbl.
DRIED APPLIES—Old 3½ cts. per lb, New 4@ c.
DRESSED HOGS—\$3.00@3.10 per hd.
EGGS—Fresh 19@20c.
FRESH FRUITS—Apples, \$1 20@1 40 per bbl.;
HOFS—New crop selling at 9@10 cts. per lb
HAY—\$7 00@11 00 per ton.
HIDES—Green, 5@6c; cured, 7@7½c.
HONEY—11@13c.
POTATOES—60@65c per bush.

HONEY—11@18c.
POTATOES—60@65c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess, \$8 00@8 25; Lard, 5
% @6½; Smoked Hams, 8@8½c; Shoulders, 5½@6c; Bacon, 7½c, extra Mess
Beef, \$9 25@ 9 50 per bbl.
POULTRY—DressedChickens 6@7 cts per lb;
Turkeys 9@10 cts. per lb.
SEEDS—Clover \$3.95@4.00 per bushel.
SALT—Saginaw. 90c@95 per bbl; Onondaga SALT—Saginaw, 90c@95 per bbl; Onondaga

Salt—Saginaw, 90c@95 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 00;

Sheep Skins—75 cts to \$1.50.

Wood—\$3 50@6 00 per cord.

FUB—Badger, 10 to 75 cts; Bear, \$1 to \$7;

Beaver, 40 cts to \$1.50; Cat, 7 to 40 cts;

Deer, 15 to 18 cts per lb; Elk

and Mouse, 8 cts per lb; Fisher

25 cts to \$7; Fox, 10 cts to \$30; Lynx,

15 cts. to \$1 50; Marten 10cts. to \$2.50;

Mink 5 to 50 cts.; Muskrat 3 to 10 cts.;

Opossum 3 to 10 cts.; Otter 2 5cts. to \$5;

Raccoon 5 to 70 cts.; Skunk 5 to \$1 00;

Wolf 15 cts te \$2.00

#### THE FARM.

#### Feeding for Market.

The sharp competition Michigan stock raisers have to meet from the great grazing States of the Southwest must soon compel them either to materially change the manner of preparing beef for the market, or abandon the field for some more profitable branch of husbandry. The old practice of grazing beeves until three or four years old, and then feeding grain a few months by way of a finishing touch, will not pay. It is too costly and takes too much time. The animal intended for slaughter should be pushed from the day it is weaned until ready for the knife, which should not be later than the third year at the farthest. This can be done, not by grazing alone, but mainly by stall feeding on roots, straw, hay, corn and such food as combines nutrition with cheapness. Taken, say, when six months old, it may be turned out to grass, with a small ration of oats or corn to stimulate a healthy growth of frame. During the winter a bushel of pulped roots and chopped straw, with two or three pounds of meal daily, will add to its weight rapidly till the return of good pasture. A second summer on good grass, with increased rations of grain or other feed, will bring the animal into fine condition for slaughter in the fall From that point the amount of flesh gained is not in proportion to the food consumed, and the sooner he gives place to a younger animal the greater the profit. About that age, too, the meat has reached its finest quality and flavor, another year but adding to its toughness. A very important consideration in the question of profit is, of course, the breed of the animal to be prepared for the butcher. With the same care and feed a high grade Shorthorn or Hereford will take on a third or half more flesh than a native scrub steer, and this difference is clear profit. Now that good Shorthorn bulls have become so plentiful, good grade calves are scarcely more difficult to procure than native breeds. To make beefgrowing in Michigan profitable, the farmer must study how to produce the most and best beef at the least possible cost, and must avail himself of every possible advantage in his favor. try to make discriminations against Western cattle, or to rail at butchers for making large profits, will not help matters in the least.

#### Annual Crop Statistics.

Agricultural statistics should be published as an advertisement of the state to induce immigration. Michigan is a great state, as well in resources as in area and intelligence. She can raise as good wheat, and as much of it to the acre, as any country in the world. This, her staple crop, is supple-mented with abundant yields of corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, and roots; wool growing, stock raising, and dairying are among her most profitable industries, and as a fruit state, she ranks among the best in the Union. And these are the products, not only of the old settled portions of the State, but of the newer counties also, where cheap lands and a healthful climate invite the industrious of all lands to come and make their home. To our loss, if not to our shame. scores and hundreds of hardy, intelligent immigrants, in total ignorance of her advantages, pass through Michigan every year to no less favored localities farther west.

Agricultural statistics will benefit agriculture itself. If any one crop is should make an effort to sell and settle being produced in excess of the de- them. mands for it, or to the detriment of any other crop, or to the soil, the statistics will at once note the fact. They will either confirm or refute the at present quite general belief that our system of farming has been an exhaustive one, and that our soil is therefore less productive than formerly. This belief is based on the fact that certain fields, or farms, are yielding less than our recolections of their yield years ago, a basis it seems to us quite too limited and unsatisfactory for so sweeping a con-clusion; yet, if the belief is well-founded it is important that we be made to fully realize its truth as quickly as possible. Statistics of the various products of each farm in the state, carefully collected and compiled each year would soon furnish the necessary in formation for determining whether the crop yields are growing less or not, sure measure of the comparative fertil

ity of the soil. Statistics demonstrate the necessity of raising more stock if we would in crease the yield of grain. We have al ready referred to the diagram prepared by Prof. Miles, which exhibits so beau tifully the relation of stock to whea production. If there is any uncertain ty in arguments drawn from this dia gram, it is found in the fact that the statistics of improved land, and of cat tle and sheep, are for the spring of 1874 while the statistics of wheat are for the crop of 1877, a difference of time during which there may have been great changes made, both in the area of improved land, and in the number of cattle and sheep. With statistics annually collected this only element of uncertainty will be overcome.

Such statistics will also be educa-tional in their influence. The farmer will more carefully note down his farm operations, and study the results of his own system of agriculture, and that of his own town, county and state, which cannot fail to increase his knowledge, enlarge his views, and incite him to better efforts.

#### Talks on Farm Crops.

Mr. Harris, in the Agriculturist, has the following note for Michigan readers: A large farmer in Michigan writes that he has 20 acres of clover which it will not pay to mow. He wants to put it in wheat next fall, and asks "how would it do to drill in corn for fodder previously. Can it be cut with a reaper and cured in time to sow wheat?"-I wrote him, "no." Cornfodder can be cut with a reaper, better and far cheaper than by hand. But it can not be cured and removed from the

land in time for wheat. Some time ago I made a few stacks of corn-fodder to see how it would keep, and we are now feeding it. I cannot recommend the plan. We never had a drier and hotter or better time to cure corn-fodder than the past fall. The fodder was cut with a reaper and made into sheaves like wheat, and stuck up in small stooks to cure. Nicer fodder I never saw. It was as dry as we can ever hope to get it. Two or three acres of it was on low land, and we drew off the fodder and put it in six or seven stacks. It was in prime order. But it heated more or less in the stacks. The cows eat it with avidity, preferring it to hay, but the sheep do not like it as well as hay, while the corn-fodder that is now standing in large stooks in the field is highly relished by the sheep. I conclude, therefore, that the only way to preserve corn-fodder is to make it into large well-shaped stooks in the field where it grew, and draw it in as wanted during the winter. Or rather, draw in enough at a time during favorable weather to last a week or

"Why don't you recommend your correspondent in Michigan," asked the Doctor, "to sow oats and peas. You had a great crop on just such land." I have written him to that effect. If his land is rich enough, and is well drained, so that he can sow early, the probabilities are that he will get a great crop. The oats and peas can be cut with a reaper, and after threshing a good fanning mill will take out nearly all the oats. If well cured, the pea and oat straw is nearly as good as hay, and sheep do wonderfully well on itespecially if the crop is cut rather green and is not threshed very clean.

#### The Unsold Agricultural College Lands.

It appears to us that it is very desirable that the lands bestowed upon the Agricultural College should, if possible, be sold.

An act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, according to the census of 1860, for the "endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The Legislature accepted this grant and bestowed it upon the Agricultural College. By its provisions the College has received 235,673.37 acres of land. These lands have been placed in market, and 73,993.55 acres have been sold. giving a fund of \$537,174.77, the interest of which at seven per cent is applied to the support of the College. sale is under the direction of the Agricultural Land Grant Board, consisting of the Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Commissioner of the State Land Office. Any information in regard to these lands may be obtained by applying to the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

These lands include some of the best wheat lands in the State. They are found in the fine new counties of Antrim, Benzie, Iosco, Oscoda, Wexford, Otsego, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Alcona, We believe the price of farm lands is \$3 per acre, one-fourth down, balance on time, at seven per cent. There are over 160,000 acres of these lands in the market and the State

A romantic young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon -it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

#### RAILROADS.

#### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE

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-	Wayne Junc Ypsilanti	7 45 8 10		5 32		7 10
е	Ann Arbor	8 30	10 45	6 00		
1	Dexter	8 56		6 53		
-	Chelsea	9 15		7 08		8 45
	Grass Lake	9 47		7 33		9 07
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r	New Buffalo	3 19 3 49 4 03	4 57			3 45
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	Kensington	7 50	9.50	4 50		
	Lake Michigan City	8 40	10 32	5 45	6 50	10 32
r	Michigan City	9 25	11 12	6 35	7 40	11 20
3	New Buffalo Three Oaks	9 47	11 29			
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Chelsea	4 40		6 31		
Dexter	5 00		6 47		
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Ypsilanti	5 38	5 24		2 20	6 4
Wayne Junc	6 02		7 52		7 (
G. T. Junction	6 33				7 4
DetroitAr	6 48	6 30	8 40	3 35	8 (
Processing and Company of the Compan		-	Bertham Bertham		100000

\*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. H. B. LEDYARD, H. B. LEDYARD, HENRY C. WENT WORTH, G. P, & T. A., Chicago.

the line, and be prosecuted rapidly until the railroad was in full operation.

The Board afforded every facility with-in its power to aid in the enterprise, and appointed Hon. John J. Bagley and Hiram B. Crosby trustees to receive and disburse the avails of any pledges or securities made upon the railroad and lands to obtain means for the building thereof. The prospect for the construc-tion of the road seemed hopeful, but since, notwithstanding repeated assurances have been given that the work would be immediately commenced, not a blow has been struck, and the Board being now satisfied that the parties concerned have not the funds requisite to build it, and that there is no reasonable probability of their being able to obtain moneys for that purpose, have taken steps to de-clare the contract forfeited, and to place the land grant so that it may be available to any other parties who may contract to build the road.

The construction of this railroad is an urgent necessity, demanded not only to facilitate trade with the rich mining regions of the Upper Peninsula, but to se cure to our people a fair share of the commerce of that immense grain pro-ducing section, penetrated for hundreds of miles by the Northern Pacific Rail-

It is well understood that the great line of railroad is yet to be built eastward from Duluth to the boundary of Michi-gan, on the South shore of Lake Superior. Now, with a short extension of the line projected from Mackinac to Marquette, we shall be able to tap it and divert a large portion of its travel and trade to this State, and thus open the way for a direct intercourse with the vast extent of country it is built to tra-

Communication between the Upper and Lower Peninsula is now carried on for three fourths of the year by a circuit-ous route through three other states, diverting the traffe of an important section of the state elsewhere, and making it tributary to other interests.

The construction of the Mackinac and

Marquette Railroad would, in a great measure restore to us this trade, and bring the two Peninsulas into nearer and more intimate relations.

But important as the demand is for

this road, it is apparent that withholding the lands from market in certain localities is retarding settlement and prevent-ing the development of the country. Portions of the grant are heavily tim bered and other parts of it are said to be valuable for agricultural and mineral purposes, and public interest seem to require that in some sections they should not be kept from sale and settlement, while at the same time there is no reasonable prospect that the purpose of ment, while at the same time there is no reasonable prospect that the purpose of the grant will be accomplished. I believe it wise policy to devote the lands sacredly to the object contemplated, and I would not diver, them to other purposes. If, however, it shall be found necessary to open any of them to sale, I recommend that it be upon condition that they be sold fer cash, and that the proceeds be paid into the treasury and set apart as a fund to be applied in aid of the enterprise for which they were appropriated. for which they were appropriated.

SAVINGS BANKS. I renew the recommendation repeat-edly made by my immediate predecessor for some further provisions similar in character to those in the national banking law for the more careful examination and scrutiny of the savings banks of the State. These banks hold large amounts of money, and so far as I know have been prudently managed. But they are the offspring of the Legislature, and in creating them it fails in its duty if it neglects to guard the rights of depositors, many of whom are laborers and persons of moderate means.

The rates of interest have been steadily decreasing for some time past. abundance of money can now be obtained, on good security, at 7 and 8 per cent. Real property in the State has no uncertain value, and the probabilities are that hereafter money will never command as high rates of interest as it has heretofore. As a result of this state of circumstances there seems to be a demand for the repeal of the provisions authorizing contracts to be made at rates as high as 10 per cent. With this accomplished, the uniform rate throughout the State would

be 7 per cent. INSURANCE.

The business of insurance, connected as it is with nearly all our commercial and financial transactions, has become

one of great importance.

The number of companies now authorized to transact business in Michigan is 195. Of these 50 are incorporated under the laws of this State, viz.: one life insurance company, with assets amounting to over \$900,000, and risks in force to the amount of \$11.641,000; two stock fire companies, with an aggregate of \$22,000,000 at risk; and 47 farmers' mutual fire companies, embracing 57,000 members and risks in force to the amount of \$107,-000,000.

The stock fire companies of other States (102) and foreign governments (15) now authorized number 177, and during the year 1877 wrote risks here to the amount of over \$136,000,000.

From the year 1870 to 1877 both inclusive, the aggregate of business done in this State by stock fire insurance companies is as follows:

Risks written.... Premiums received ..... 17,071.744 9,847,689 Losses incurred ...

During the same period these companies have paid into the State Treasury about \$500,000 in specific taxes. In the year 1870 there were 50 life in-

business in this State. This number has been reduced to 28. No considerable loss has fallen upon our people by reason of the failure of life insurance companies, except in the case of the Continental of New York. The number of life insurance policies now in force upon the lives of citizens of this State is about 22,000, representing insurance to the amount of \$42,000,000 00. During the eight years last past, covering the period of the existence of the Insurance Bureau, a large number of both life and fire insurance companies have been sent out of this State or refused admittance on account of inability to comply fully with our laws. The subsequent failure of many of these concerns has demonstrated that the State standard of solvency cannot be too rigidly maintained. too rigidly maintained.

During the past two years no failure has occurred among companies authorized in this State. They have suffered somewhat in depression of business and in shrinkage of values, in common with all other financial institutions, but there

an other mancial rastitutions, but there appears no good reason for doubting their ability to fulfill their contracts.

The laws relating to life, fire and marine insurance are believed to be adequate for the protection of the people and the companies, and need no radical changes. It might be well to enact a law to more effectually punish insurance, by when effectually punish insurance by unauthorized agents and companies. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed intending to regulate the business of plate glass insurance by placing such companies under the same requirements as life companies. The act is quite in-definite and of doubtful constitutionality, and I recommend its repeal and the passage of a more specific law regulating this kind of insurance.

FIRES. Kindred to the subject of insurance is the great destruction of property annually by fire. Some idea of this may be obtained from the fact that the fire insurance companies alone have paid out over \$10,-000,000 for losses in Michigan within the

ooo,000 for losses in Michigan within the last eight years.

According to the most reliable data ac cessible, there were, during the year 1877, in this country and Canada, 10,403 fires, or one in nearly every 50 minutes. The value of property destroyed by these fires amounted to nearly one hundred millions of dollars. Of that sum \$48,000,-000 was paid by insurance companies, and the remainder of the loss was sustained by property owners. The entire tained by property owners. The entire sum, however, was a total loss to the wealth of the country. The State of Michigan suffered losses by fire in 1877 of over \$3,00,000, about one-half of which fell upon the insurance com-

The balance, \$1,500,000, may fairly be considered as the net loss to this State each year by fire. Many of these fires may be attributed indirectly to the entire absence or nonenforcement of building laws and directly to defective construclaws and directly to defective construc-tion. After all probable innocent causes are eliminated, the criminal records affirm that arson is not an infrequent agent in the burning of property. This class of fires may be set to hide crime, gratify revenge, or to force a sale to in-surance companies of over-insured prop-erty. This subject is an important one in view of the desirability of saving the wealth of the State and suppressing wealth of the State and suppressing

Within the last eight years, it appears from the reports of the several Prosecuting Attorneys to the Attorney General. that the number of persons proceeded against in this State for various offenses against in this State for various offenses was 47,824. Of these 313 were charged with the crime of arson, but only 42 were convicted and punished. It would seem that the laws were ample for the punishment of this crime, and it is not apparent that there is any lack of zeal on the part of prosecuting officers when proper complaints are made. I suggest whether the requirement of some examination and report by some local officers ination and report by some local officers into the cause of the fire, extent of the loss, and amount of insurance, would not furnish valuable information, and at the same time tend to constitute a protection against such calamities.

LIBRARY.

The bound and unbound books on the shelves of the library number about 40,000 volumes. Of these some \$5,000 40,000 volumes. arve been obtained within the past two years through purchase, exchange or do-nation. The law department contains the largest and best collection of law books in the State, having the American reports complete and the English nearly so. The librarian suggests an appropriation of \$5,000 for the next two years for the purchase of books.

I think the appropriation should be omewhat larger than heretofore, and that provision should be made for additional help, as the present location will necessitate it. I would also suggest the propriety of having the librarian keeping an account of lost or damaged books, as well as having an inventory taken yearly.

CHARTABLE AND HEALTH BOARDS.

The Board for the Supervision of Charitable Institutions has steadily pursued its work, and 1 rfer you to its report for many excellent suggestions in regard to our system of charities and correction.

The reports of the Board of Health have attracted attention and contain valuable information in regard to the pre-vention of disease. It is to be regretted th t great delay occurs in the prepara-tion and publication of the vital statis-tics. It would seem that they loose tics. It would seem that they loose much of their value when brought out years after they are taken.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE AND THE MILL-TARY.

In July, 1877, a spirit of violence and disorder was manifested in some sections of the country, which resulted in serious disturbance, with the destruction of many lives and millions of dollars' worth many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. Combinations were formed, railroad depots, warehouses and shops seized, freight and passenger trains compelled to stop running, and a large part of the carrying business of the country for the time being suspended.

Having reliable information that a similar areas theretonian there are stopped to the country of the country o

similar danger was threatening the peace and good order of this State, I deemed it my duty to take prompt and energetic measures to meetsuch emergency should it arise. I accordingly ordered out the whole military force of the State to be encamped where they might rapidly be made available in case of need. call the troops promptly responded and the three regiments were quickly in the field ready for active duty. On the 26th day of July a portion of hands in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company at the city of Jackson struck, and, compelling others to abandon work and join with them, proceeded to stop all trains running over such railway to or from said city. On being advised of this action, the officers of the railway immediately appealed to me, demanding the protection of the State against this unlawful and violent interference with the lawful and violent interference with the company's property. Deeming it my duty to use the military power only as a last resort in aid of the civil authorities when their efforts to restore order had proved powerless, I at once placed myself in communication with the Hon. James O'Donnell, mayor of the city, requesting him to keep me advised of the situation, and assuring him that I would direct the military to promptly and firm-ly support the local authorities in mainly support the local authorities in maintaining peace and the supremacy of the laws. I further issued a proclamation enjoining all persons to refrain from improperly or violently molesting or interfering with the property of others, and requiring local executive officers to be active and vigilant in their respective localities for the property of the public. calities for the maintenance of the public

I was gratified in a short time to be asa sured by the Mayor of Jackson that the civil authorities, aided by the citizens of the place, were doing all in their power to quiet the disturbance and provide for the passage of trains, with a fair pros-pect that such result would be speedily attained without resort to the use of milthat the parties engaged in the unlawful proceedings had who'ly relinquished their designs, and would no longer hinder the corporation from the regular use of its railway. The trouble was ended, fortunately, without the destruction of a dollar's worth of property or the loss of life. In view of the exhibited state of feeling that then prevailed among railroad operatives all over the country consequent upon a reduction of wages, and of the fearful outbreaks that had taken place elsewhere, the situation was one of unusual gravity, and the danger imminent. A single ill-judged move might hence. A single in-judged move light have resulted in most fearful consequen-ces. That we escaped a great disaster is in my judgment largely due to the excel-lent course pursued by the authorities and citizens of Jackson, to the prudent measures taken by the railroad officials to prevent a collision with the strikers, as well as to the near presence of the mil-itary giving assurance that the full power of the State would be employed if nec-essary to prevent violence and maintain

and abandoned their inconsiderate and unlawful proceedings. The military Auditor General's and county treasurers' unlawful proceedings. The military merit my thanks for the alacrity with which they responded to my call as well as for their excellent bearing and good conduct while on duty. Experience in this emergency demonstrates that we must rely chiefly upon our State military to suppress riots or tumults arising in our midst.

The policy of the general government seems to be to discourage the employment of federal troops in such cases until it is apparent that the State alone is una-

ble to overcome the disturbance.
In the outbreak referred to, if we had been without a State force, and had been obliged to wait until a formal application two years past 302,29 .81 acres. The could have been made on the President has been collected in cash and notes and responded to with federal troops, the strike would undoubtedly have assumed much greater proportions. The United States mail, of which there was a large quantity on the delayed trains, would have been longer detained; while the criminal and vicious, who seem to have made such disturbances an occasion for pillage and plunder, would have had greater opportunities to enable them to

While not prepared to advise an increase of the military force, I do reccom-mend the adoption of measures to add to its efficiency. A step in this direction has already been taken by the military board in exchanging the fire-arms here-tofore used for the latest pattern of Sharp's breech-loading rifles, with which all of the regiments are now equipped.

This should be supplemented by the purchase of haversacks, blankets and overcoats to be stored with the Quartermaster-General, and furnished to the troops, from time to time, for use when required by the demands of the service.

Companies should be obliged to have enrolled the maximum number of ablebodied men, as there are always some who cannot do duty at call; they should have officers of experience, hold regular meetings for drill, and be subject to frequent and careful inspection.

With well-organized regiments of this character, supported by the superior Gatling gun recently programed of the General

ling gun receivly procured of the General Government on the amount standing to the credit of this State payable in arms, we may utilize our State military so that we shall have an efficient force always at command to assist the civil authorities in suppressing outbreaks and maintain-

The expense for the transportation, subsistence, and service of the troops thus called out during the strike amounted in the aggregate to \$25,209.65. The money in the multary fund owing to the diversion of much of it by the Legislature in other directions, was found wholly ture in other directions, was found wholly inadequate to meet these demands; consequently a considerable portion of the expense incurred, including the payment of officers and men, had to be deferred. Through the courtesy of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the militable and the courtesy of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the militable and the courtest of ry board were permitted to realize an advance on the appropriation with which they were enabled to pay off the toops and discharge such of their indebtedness as could not well be delayed. The whole sum of the expense now outstanding and unpaid is \$1,752.42.

the means of such fund shall not be as largely absorbed for purposes not con-templated by the original appropriation, is respectfully suggested for your favorable consideration.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the utter want of uniformity in the system regulating the employment of clerks in the several departments of the State government. The laws applicable to some of the State offices limit the number of clerks that may be employed therein, in others the assent of the execu-tive or some board is requisite to an increase of clerical force, while in others the chief of the bureau acts wholly upon his own discretion and employs as many as he sees fit to. The position is a desira ble one to many persons and is eagerly sought. The result is that a great pressure is brought to bear in behalf of applicants upon the head of a department having the matter wholly in his own hands, which tends constantly to an en-largement of the force. The number of clerks in the Auditer General's office at times during the year past has ranged as high as 90. I have the best of reason to believe that a smaller service thorsystematized would have accomolished the same results. I recommend that provision be made by law specifying the number of clerks to be employed by the head of each department, and providing that the limit shall not be exceed

The moneys and moneyed securities on deposit with the State Treasurer average daily more than half a million of dollars in amount. The law provides that he shall give bond in the sum of \$150,000\$. It will be perceived that this limit is entirely insufficient to cover even one-third of the whole amount of moneyer at any one time in his bands. noneys at any one time in his hands.

therefore recommend that the securitv be increased. At certain seasons of the year a large amount of funds are paid into the offices of the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office. Sometimes this money comes in more rapidly than receipts can be made to cover it into the treasury consequently quite large sums remain for a brief period with these officers. In view of this fact I suggest for your consideration whether it is not advisable to require from these officials bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the payment of such moneys into the treasury

FISH CULTURE,

A large number of fish have been hatched and transplanted in the different waters of the State through the agency of the fish-hatching establishments in Detroit, and Pokagon. The commissioners claim that the work has proved a success. The protection of fish is an important matter, and earnest exertions should be made to secure through Congress a uniform regulation to prevent the destruc-tion which seems likely if pursued to wholly clear many of our waters of this choice article of food.

STATE TAX LANDS.

The amount of this class of lands, i. e. on which redemption has expired and the State acquired a title, remaining unsold at the close of the sale in October, 1878, was \$2,289,596 33; the amount unsold at

offices, taken together, amounted to \$98,-421, showing an increase of sales in 1878, as compared with 1877, of \$46,723 38.

It will be seen that the State has acquired a large amount of lands of this

quired a large amount of lands of this character, and that they are constantly increasing. Similar accumulations have occurred in former years, and methods of relief have been devised by the Legislature. It is very important to the interests of the State that some provision be made for the disposition of these lands.

The number of acres of land held by the State September 30, 1878, was 2,737,938,21 There has been sold during the

two years past 302,29 .81 acres. There has been collected in cash and notes on account of trespasses on public lands \$8,854 95, at an expense of \$3,363 62.

BONDS OF CERTAIN LOCALITIES. It has been brought to my knowledge that in some instances localities issuing bonds have failed to keep a record of the same and that confusion has resulted thereby. In some States all local bonds are required to be registered with a designated State officer befor the bonds are delivered. This proceeding is said to give them better standing and to thus facilitate their sale.

FEES OF OFFICERS.

It is complained that officers who are compensated wholly or partly by fees are, in many instances, paid exorbitant rates and that frequently their charges are excessive and above the limit prescribed by law.

It is also alleged that criminal proceedings for trivial offenses are sometimes instituted and carried on even to imprison-ment more to enable officers to obtain fees than to subserve the ends of justice. While every official should have a fair allowance for his services, it is neither just nor proper that extravagant perquis-ites should be given to those whose employment is merely clerical, requiring neither extraordinary skill, learning, or ability. The subject is worthy of your ability. careful inquiry.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY The State of Maryland now holds the title to the Antietam National Cemetery, as trustee for the several States which contributed toward its establishment. contributed toward its establishment. The board of trustees have incurred indebtedness, and by act of Congress of March 2. 1877, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay the same when the legal title to the property shall be transferred to and vested in the United States. This State is one of the parties in interest and as praying is reade by the Gen

est, and as provision is made by the General Government for the proper care of all its cemeteries, I recommend that you assent to the transfer, and will hereafter submit a bill for that purpose, prepared by the War Dpeartment.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The 23d day of June last marks a quarter of a century since ground was broken for the construction of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. The tonnage passing through it has increased from 106,296 tons in 1855 to 1,439,215 tons in 1877, and 1,667,

136 tons in 1878.

Its gross yearly revenues during the same time have multiplied by ten, being \$44,351 43 in 1877, and \$49,437 in 1878. For some time past it seems to have ing \$44,351 43 in 1877, and \$49,437 in 1878, been the policy of the Legislature to trench upon the military fund and apply of large tonnage, have passed its locks portions of it to objects other than the legitimate expense of maintaining a military force for active duty. A portion of the fund is now devoted to supporting, at Harper's Hospital and the Asylum at the polynomial in the fund is now building additional locks for the propose of entering and increasing the time. at Harper's Hospital and the Asylum at Kalamazoo, infirm and insane soldiers enlisted in the Union army in this State during the war of the Rebellion: while another portion is reserved, under a recent act of legislation, to pay claims of non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Flifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Michigan infantry for services at the camp of instruction at Fort Wayne in 1861. If we are to maintain an efficient military force, it is plain that the funds appropriated for the purpose of enlarging and increasing the capacity of the canal, and such progress is being made that the work promises to be fully completed within the next two years. The Legislature of 1869, by joint resolution, authorized the Board of Control to transfer the canal to the United States on the payment of all outstanding indebtedness incurred by the State in the construction or management thereof. The indebtedness of the canal which the State treasury is pledged to pay, is \$46,000, and the amount standing to its orded to the books of the Treasurer is the means of such fund shall not be as which the State treasury is piedged to pay, is \$46,000, and the amount standing to its credit on the books of the Treasurer is \$74,532 12. The canal debt is thus fully provided for, and will be extinguished as rapidly as it falls due, and before, if the bonds can be purchased. Its financial condition, therefore, is such that it may sat any time be transferred to the may at any time be transferred to the United States. A number of necessary repairs and excellent improvements have John Spaulding, and an additional new set of gates have been purchased and placed by direction of the board. Further needed repairs are now being made, and the probabilities are that, owing to de-cayed sills and damaged piers, the ex-penditure for this purpose will some-what increase during the next two years. On coming into office I found the clerk of the canal had absconded charged with the embezzlement of \$1,114 77 of the

canal funds. Since then he has been arcested, tried and acquitted. I further ound the accounts in an unsatisfactory condition, and the superintendent, from his own showing, a defaulter to the amount of \$877 31, to recover which sum, proceedings are now pending against him and his bail. This condition of af-fairs led the Legislature to relieve the superintendent of the canal from the con-trol and management of its finances, and to create for that purpose an officer known as Collector of Tolls. The change has proved a desirable one, as the duties of the Superintendent in the immediate supervision of the canal demand his by the head of each department, and providing that the limit shall not be exceeded as we with the consent and approval of the Board of Auditors.

BONDS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The moneys and moneyed securities on deposit with the State Treasurer average.

The moneys and moneyed securities on deposit with the State Treasurer average.

tory of the canal.

The projection and contruction of this canal is eminently due to the sagacity and exertions of the early settlers of Michigan. They knew that the extensive coast of Lake Superior possessed mineral and other treasures of great value, and with almost prophetic vision they seemed to realize the importance of the immense commerce and trade which has since been developed in this region. has since been developed in this region. Through defeats, delays and discouragements they steadily persevered in urging the enterprise until they were effective in securing its commencement and completion. It would most fittingly crown their achievement if this important channel opening complete water communications. nel, opening complete water communication between the greatest of inland lakes and the ocean, were made forever free to the passage of all vessels navigating these waters. If this were accomplished, and reciprocal facilities af-forded us by the Dominion of Canada for transportation through the Welland Canal, the entire passage from the great lakes to the ocean would be untrammeled by tolls, and the commercial and relations of prosperous communities, speaking the same language and having many interests in common, improved and strengthened.

THE LICENSE LAW.

bled to escape payment through the local courts by reason of some technical de-lects in the assessments. If this law is to remain, it should be so amended as to provide the payment of the tax shall be a condition precedent to the right to sell at all, with a penalty imposed for any sale in violation of such provision. It is unequal and unjust, among the parties selling, to permit one to escape a tax that the other is obliged to pay. I am advised that the law has had the effect to omewhat reduce the number of places where liquor is sold.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. My experience as Executive of the State satisfies me that the Governor ought to reside at the capitol. His pres-ence upon many occasions would facili-tate business. Now that the State offices, rivil and military, are removed here, the

necessity is greater than ever.

With the small salary affixed to the office the Governor should not be expected to come here and provide himself with a home. The State should furnish a residence comporting with the character of the Capitol, in which the Executive should live during his term of office I recommend that the block of lots upon, which the old capitol stands be subdivided and with the buildings thereon be sold by the Commissioner of the Land Office, upon terms to be fixed by the Governor, State Treasurer, and himself, and that a portion of the proceeds suffi-cient for the purpose be applied to the erection of a residence for the Governor. I bespeak this not for myself but for my

successors. CONCLUSION.

In concluding this communication, let me say the responsibilities resting upon you are of no light character. For a limited time, subject only to the restrictions of the Federal and State constitutions, with you rests the sole power of legislating for the commonwealth. The rights of person and property, the most important interests affecting society, as well as the honor and welfare of the State, are in great measure committed to you While the State has had a remarkable growth, and is strong in population and productions, it is yet but in the early period of its development. We have forests untouched, mines undisturbed, and thousands upon thousands of acres waiting only for the tiller to transform them into harvestbearing fields. If your legistransform them into narvest-bearing fields. If your legis-lation shall contribute to foster and further unfold these interests; if it shall promote morality, cherish virtue, en-courage education, check disorganizing tendencies and maintain the blessings tendencies, and maintain the blessings of peace and union, you will have accomplished the work delegated to you in a manner worthy of the gratitude of your constituents.

CHARLES M. CROSSWELL.

LANSING.

A Stirring Week at the State Capital--Meeting and Organization of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LANSING, January 3, 1879. This has been a week of stirring events long to be remembered at the State capital. The sun shone brightly all New Year's Day, and the city was crowded with people assembled to wit ness a scene not likely to be repeated nere again for many generations—the formal acceptance and dedication of a new capitol. The new building is not as costly or imposing as some others, but for solidity and general adaptabilty to the purposes for which it was built, it is a model State capitol, and, considering the six years of its construction and the hundreds of laborers constantly employed upon it, the fact that it has been attended by no accident and is now handed over to the State, completed and furnished and all paid for, is scarcely paralleled in the history of similar enterprises. Had it been undertaken, say by some of the New York rings, the \$1,500,000, which more than finished it, would not have sufficed to lay the foundation.

Tuesday evening the new building was brilliantly lighted from dome to basement, forming a picturesque and magnificent spectacle for miles around. At 7 o'clock Wednesday morning the stars and stripes were hoisted on the north end by Gen. Partridge and on the south end Col. McCreery, and there they will remain till the close of the session. Gen. Partridge says he has helped to hoist the national flag in warmer places, and I can easily lieve it, for while he was climbing up to that elevated roof the mercury was climbing into the basement. A steady stream of visitors set in toward the capitol early in the morning, and all the State officers, from Governor down, received New Year's callers by the score and hundred. The passageways and stairways leading to Representative Hall, ample as they are, were packed long before the hour for opening the doors, and many were unable to get within hearing distance after the doors were opened. The ceremonies were very simple,

and the addresses plain and practical. as became the occasion. There was a marked absence of anything like spread-eagleism and the styring aftereffect so often and unpleasantly no-ticeable at public dedications. Bishop Gillespie opened the exercises with a brief prayer expressing gratitude for the happy completion of the work, and invoking the divine blessing upon all who shall hereafter assemble in it. The Hon. Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor, the oldest ex-Governor of the State now living, contrasted the Michigan of to-day with that over which he presided 33 years ago, and congratulated the people of the State on their general prosperity and their fostering care over educational and charitable institutions. He was followed by ex-Governors Greenly, Blair, Baldwin and Bagley in spirited addresses, given at length elsewhere in your columns, and hence, only alluded to here.

The Hon. E. O. Grosvenor then read the report of the Building Commissioners from the time of their appointment, 1872, to the present year. board had undergone no change since The whole amount of taxes assessed its organization, and all the members throughout the State under the liquor tax were present. In their behalf Mr. its organization, and all the members throughout the State under the Industrial Were present. In the Industrial law for the year 1877 was \$420,160 18. Of Grosvenor tendered the Governor the this amount \$387,338 89 was collected and \$32,821 29 remains uncollected, and laid down the great trust imposed and laid down the great trust imposed. seen that quite a large percentage of the tax is unpaid and lost. This is in some the exercises were at an end. It would order. It is also creditable to the workingmen who engaged in the strike that they speedily took counsel of wisdom

was \$2,289,596 33; the amount unsold at the close of the saie in 1877 was \$1,856, promptly press collection, as well as to they speedily took counsel of wisdom

they speedily took counsel of wisdom

the exercises were at an end. It would have been gratifying to many of the have been gratifying to many of the audience if the architect, Mr. Myers, after that,—Norristown Herald.

and the principal contractors had ap peared among the other celebrities on the platform, but if present they did not make themselves conspicuous. The first official act in the new hall was the administering of the oath of office to the Governor and Lieut. ernor, which was impressively done by Chief Justice Campbell immediately after the opening prayer by Bishop Gillespie.

From 8 o'clock till 10 in the evening came the Governor's reception in his elegant suit of rooms in the new building. It was a most numerously attended and pleasantly conducted affair throughout. The number of distinguished visitors from all parts of the State was very large, while the Lansingites seem to have turned out en masse. For over two hours a steady stream of men and women passed into one door of the reception room and out at another, while the approach to the loor was blocked up with people awaiting admission. It was undoubtedly the largest reception ever given by a Governor of Michigan.

At noon on New Year's day, as re-

quired by law, the new Senate met in the Senate Chamber and was called to order by Lt. Governor Sessions, while the Representatives met in Representative Hall and were called to order by the Hon. Daniel L. Crossman, Clerk of the last House. Except this formal meeting and the administering of the oath of office to members, but little business was transacted. Lt. Governor Sessions on opening the Senate delivered a pointed little speech in which he made this significant reference to lobyists: "Our recent legislation has been comparatively free from jobbery, yet laws have been multiplied with too little consideration and care. Those who have had private or local interests, and have been here to attend to them. have had more consideration than the quiet workers at home who work to take care of themselves, to build up the State and bear its burdens." one familiar with the course of legislation here must admit the truth of this remark and must wish the Lt. Governor success in his efforts to check the abuses. The familiar faces of well known members of the Third House are already met with in all parts of the new Capitol, and the number of private axes to be ground on the public grindstone is evidently as great as ever.

The Senate elected Edwin S. Hoskins, of Bellevue, as its Secretary, and George L. Perkins, Sergeant-at-Arms. The House re-elected the Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, Speaker, and Mr. Crossman, Clerk, and elected the Hon. E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, Speaker, pro tem. The subordinate officers in both Houses have been general filled by persons who have heretofore held the same offices and are familiar with their respective duties. A large proportion of the members of each House have also been members of former Legislatures. and their experience must tend to materially shorten the session by hastening the dispatch of business, both on the floor and in the committee rooms. Yesterday the two Houses met in joint convention and listened to the reading of the Governor's Message, and soon after adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, to give the presiding officers an opportunity to make up the standing committees, the most difficult and important task of the session. Upon the whole the 30th Michigan Legislature starts off under very favorable

How They Were Related.

A sable son of Ham presented himself at the desk of Harry Reichten. marriage license clerk of the Probate Court, the other day, and asked for a license to marry his dusky Dulcinea Among other problems propounded him was, "Are you and the lady related?"

"Yes, sah!" was the answer. "What relation are you to each other?" was the next query.
"Sah?" ejaculated the applicant for

matrimonial honors. "I mean what kin are you to each other?" explained the handsome Har-

"We isn't any kin to each other; no kin at all sah," responded the American citizen of Ethiopian descent "But you said you were related," answered Reichten.

"I thought you deluded to de tender relashuns of luv what prevails between us at de present moment," said Scipio: so he got his license.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MR. JONES. He is a great admirer of deiicate female beauty and is always talking about every woman of that type, that he meets; which, at times, is very trying to Mrs. Jones, who, by the way, has developed from an ethereal one hundred and ten pounder at marriage, who ate nothing but the most delicate food, to a one hundred and eighty-five pounder, who loves beef and cabbage.

Mrs. Jones is a real nice woman, however, and the other Saturday night she and Jones went to market. Just as they were having a section of beef weighed, and were waiting for it, there walked into the market, a fair, pale, blonde with eyes of heaven's own blue, hair of glinting gold, and such a mouth, such teeth, and oh!-Mr. Jones just stared at her. He hunched Mrs. Jones to look, and whispered.

"Now isn't she one on 'em;" and gave poor Mrs. Jones—or fat Mrs. Jones a look that bespoke his disgust for her and also her beef and cabbage.

The lovely young creature walked up to the market man, and as Jones strained his ears to listen, she said, "Have you any bolona with garlie

Mr. and Mrs. Jones took their vulgar beef and went home.

Complete returns have not yet been made to the Auditor General for the past upon the commissioners. Governor her mother, was gazing curiously at the year, and consequently I am not able to present the showing therefor. It will be at remarks; the benediction was proquently I am not able to present the showing therefor. It will be at remarks; the benediction was proquently I am not able to present the showing therefore. It will be at remarks; the benediction was proquently I am not able to present the showing therefore. It will be at remarks; the benediction was proquently I am not able to present the showing therefore. It will be at remarks; the benediction was proquently I am not able to present the showing therefore a present the showing therefore the present the showing therefore the past upon the commissioners. Governor her mother, was gazing curiously at the present the showing therefore the present the showing the present the prese innocent replied, "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright, but it don't scare Laura's mother didn't stay long

#### Local Matters.

-Now they call it the Teel Patent gate, as they lie low for ducks.

worth of Court House bonds.

-The faces of the commuters have not

shortened any since last week. -The Red Ribbon party will be given at

Red Ribbon Hall, next Thursday evening. -About forty persons joined the Musical Union at the first rehearsal, last Tuesday

-The Red Ribbon Club now occupy club rooms adjoining Joslin & Whitman's

Calvin Putney \$10 and costs, for an assault on his mother.

lots are voters.

—The Vandercook Brothers have dropped their retail candy trade and now do only a -Every assessment on \$700 worth of

personal property on the east side of the river falls short over four dollars.

-Mr. Chas. McCormick is filling his ice house with blocks of ice a foot thick. The capacity of the house is about eighty cords.

-At the Dog Show, in Detroit, the English setter, Jack, belonging to Mr. H. W. Samson, of this city, was "highly com- tist pulpit last Sunday evening.

all probability, soon begin the manufacture of upright steam engines for threshing

Lots 8, 9, and 10, in R. W. Hemphill's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, were assessed to two different people and taxes collected from both.

-Mr. Wm. Campbell's Bible study subject at the meeting of the Young People's Society of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening next, is "Marriage."

-We are pleased to recognize the fact that the editor of the Sentinel has so far resovered from his recent illness as to be able again to take in hand the editorial pen.

-Next Monday evening, the Rev. J. S. Boyden will give a Bible reading on the subject of "Henceforth," before the Young People's Society of the Methodist Church.

-Miss Allie Wise will read at the regular Good Templar's social to-night. A large collection of stereoscopic views will be on hand for inspection, and other attractions will be furnished.

-Mr. Samuel Putney, of this city, who is at present serving out a term in the State Prison, made the speech on the occasion of pro tem. of the House. A fitting compliis at present serving out a term in the State presenting a picture of the prison officials to Mrs. D' Arcambal

-Have we a gormand among us? The man who does business next to Mr. O. A. Ainsworth, on Huron street, has been gone to dinner for about three weeks. At least so says the card in his window.

Last Saturday morning the engine of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad froze up, and when the superintendent and other their car burned to the ground.

-A kind friend sends for our inspection a Salt Lake paper containing a number of greatly desired a consummation. articles against polygamy. It seems that the female pro and anti-polygamists are firing mass meetings at each other and at Con-Nothing could so tend to restore the party

the racing on the public streets. Racing and fast driving is extremely dangerous when the streets are so full of school chill. when the streets are so full of school chil-

-Letters remaining in the Post Office uncalled for Jan. 9: M. Burrows-The Cooper, Clara Colburn, F. G. Connell, Robt. Kercham, Mrs. Ladd, Fredreka Melham, E. C. Packard, Miss Lulu Phelphs, Wm. Simonds, Morgan D. Stickney.

made in these columns a few weeks ago, were as many cars of gold ingots. The rail road companies got up the silk worm

well worth the admission, and everybody has gone away richer by some pretty ornament. This afternoon and evening are the last chances to see them.

It seems that Frank G. Owen of Ypsidunti was not elected coroner. Franklin G. Powen was elected, and now it's a question whether the former can qualify. -Reg-

The is such person as Frank G. Owen in Ypsilanti.

-We have received a copy of Vick's Florat Cuide for 1879, a pamphlet of one hundred pages plantitully illustrated and full amateur gardners. It has also most attractive covers and a very handsome colored frontispiece.

"There you seen the Sen-the new Guerabuck popos?" was the question saledand the momentum Greenbackers of the Vaid " No," come the saswer, " I dien's know there who such a paper. I took

vast success Yprilents CONSIST OF FORTING A REST, the

navar tils store i State and State at State and

present year gives a most promising opening. For serials there are at present the second part of George MacDonald's "Sir Gibbie." a story of Scotch life, and "The -The First National Bank owns \$8,200 Bride's Pass," a new story by Sarah Lytler, whose previous writings have been of so much interest, Katharine S. Macguoid, the author of "Patly," is also to finish a serial entitled, "The Romance of Calcot House," and the short stories and translations are to be choice and numerous. A | Smith, Ypsilanti. list of celebrated names stands for scientific, political and literary articles to be contributed by them, among which names are those of Dean Stanley, W. H. Mallock, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Richard A. On Tuesday last, Justice Skinner fined Proctor, Prof. Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Prof. Max Miller, Matthew Arnold and others, while Mrs. Oliphant, Black, and -Attention is called to the notice of the Trollope will be represented by short Highland Cemetery election. All owners sketches. The publishers offer to new subscribers the inducement of receiving also the six numbers of the year 1878, centaining the first part of MacDonald's "Sir Gibbie." The suscription price is \$8.00. Littell & Gray, publishers, Boston.

PERSONALS.

Captain Spencer's son, Norman, is ill with scarlet fever.

Miss Alice Putnam returned, on Monday, from her visit to Ohio.

The Rev. Father Lamb occupied the Bap-

Miss Susie King and Miss Susie Lamb are -Messrs. Philo Ferrier & Son will, in spending a few weeks in Detroit.

The bond of Mr. Fred. A. Hunt, Circuit

Court Commisssioner, has been approved by the Supervisors. The Democrat thinks that the Sentinel's

illustrations were meant to represent Col. Lee and Mr. S. Post. Master Hersee Weston and a younger brother, Harry, were attacked by scarlet

fever, on Tuesday last. Mr. O. W. Cody, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is in town for a few days. Rumor says

that he will not return alone. Mr. I. C. V. Wheat has retired from the firm of C. J. Whiney & Co., leaving Mr. Whitney the sole proprietor.

Mr. Isaac Crich, a short time since the pressman at this office, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be

Dr. E. L. Shurley, formerly of this city, and now one of the leading physicians of Detroit, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Human Voice," before the Detroit Scientific Association, last Wednesday evening.

Washtenaw comes to the front as usual. ment to worthy men. Appropos of Mr. Allen, it is said, not on the best authority, however, that the building committee of the new capitol were not quite satisfied as to the strength of the building until it had stood the reverberations of the Captain's sten torian voice. This crucial test having passed, the battle of the statesmen will go

Capt. Allen, the well-known red ribbon orator, is reported as expressing the hope that the Republican party, which was inup, and when the superintendent and other high officials went out to look at the wreck, their car burned to the ground.

Stituted as the party of morality and reform, would take up the cause of prohibition and push it to a successful issue. Capt. Allen is a very sanguine man; Raster resolution stands in the way of so President Wilson said that the failure of the party to adopt and carry forward needto the confidence of the Christian masses, —It has been suggested by one of our leading citizens that the Marshal stop vocacy of Prohibition. May the scales fall

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung It now transpires that the six cars of for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Comsilk worms of which local mention was plaints, after having tested its wonderful made in these columns a few weeks ago. feit it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I story for the protection of the property.

—The Glass Blowers have done well this week. Their entertainments have been well worth the admission, and everybody stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sheerar, 145 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y 768-6m E. O W

A REMARKABLE FACT.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe coses of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are pre-disposed to Throat and Lung affections. Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the breast, Pneumodred pages plantituity illustrated and full nia. Whooping Cough, &c., who have no of ascial information both to practical and personal knowledge of Bosenee's German amateur gardners. It has also most at- Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dosen were sold last year without one complains. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Seld by all Drug-

BECKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cute, The Peas Salve in the world for come, Braises, Sores, Ulears, Salt Resum, Tette, Chapped Mande, Chibhains, Come, and all hinds of Shin Brapsions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Sutingstilled in every case or money refinded. Tricks 25 Coats per Box. For Sale by Familia Smith, Variantee.

FREM OF COST.

Dr. Kiftele Haw Depowers for Con-midle. Comples and Colds, Ashma, with the Hay Pover, sig., is given away.

-The first number of Living Age for the in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New DISCOVERY will cure. For sale by Frank

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI. Detroit Express......10:35 A. M.

Mail...... 5:15 P. M. LEAVE YPSILANTI. Evening Express ...... 6:05 P. M.

Railroad.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express......Arrive 9:50 A. M. GOING WEST. Evening Express..... 6:45 P. M.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW.

FRANCIS P. BOGARDUS

vs.

PRIME MILLER.

Notice ts hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1878, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Washienaw at the suit of Francis P. Bogardus, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Peter Miler, the defendant above named, for the sum of Three Hundred and Four and 29-100 dollars, which said writ was returnable on the third day of December, A. D. 1878.

A D. 1878.

Dated this Twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1878.

BABBITT & GRIFFEN, 772-778]

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the first day of February, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., in liber 44 of mortgages, on page 574, David Coon and Elisa Coon duly mortgaged to Ann M. Skinner, "All that parcel of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, known and described as lot number eighty-four (84) of the village (now city aforesaid) of Ypsilanti, according to the recorded plat thereof." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of four hundred and twenty-three dollars and fitty cents, and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted for the recovery of the same, or any part thereof; therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein [and abovel described, with interest, cost and expenses of said sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south-iront door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor [that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenawl, on Monday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated December 21, 1878.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Mortgagee.

ANON M. SKINNER,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Albert F. R. Arndt and Sarah Arndt his wife to Zelma Stover (named in said mortgage as Mrs. Solomon Stover) which bears date the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, and was recorded on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1877, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, in liber 45 of mortgages, on page 578, on which mortgage the selaimed to be due at the date of this notice Two Hundred and Sixty-Six Dollars (\$200), provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, on Monday, the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, Mickigan. Said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows: Lot number Three (\$) in Patten's Addition to the Gity of Y psilanti, County of Washtenwand State of Michigan.

Dated December 5th, A. D. 1878.

ZELMA STOVER,

W. L. CARPENTER, Att'y for Mortgages. 770-782 NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washie STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the tenth day of December A. D., 1878, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Daniel S. Chatterton late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the tenth day of June next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Monday the tenth day of March and on Tuesday the tenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, Dec. 10th A. D., 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

770-774

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTE-At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

nd seventy-eight. Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Andrew C. Leetch

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Andrew J. Leetch, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died

to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Tuesday, the 28th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy a copy of this order to be published in the YPSHLANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy)

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

WILLIAM G. DOTT, Probate Register. 772-776

MORTGAGL "ALE.

MORTGAGL 'ALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of the Register of Deeds for Washienaw County, Michigan, on the 25th day of August A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock and 45 minutes A. M., in liber 53 of mortgages on page 21, Major D. Wallace and Mary Anna Wallace duly mortgaged to "Charles H. Wallace and Mary Anna Wallace duly mortgaged to "Charles H. Wallace and minutes A. M., in liber 53 of mortgages on page 21, Major D. Wallace and Mary Anna Wallace duly mortgaged to "Charles H. Wallace and Baline," County of Weshienaw, Michigan, "ad that piece or parcels of land attents in the Towards of Baline, "County of Weshienaw, Michigan, "ad that piece or parcels of land attents in the Towards of Baline, Washienaw County and State of Michigan, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Being the west sixty acres of the west half of these albeits of the seath west quarter of section reurisor week in the two states and states of the west half of the seath west quarter of section reurisor week in the two states and states of the west half of the seath west quarter of section reurisor week in the two states and states of the seath of the west half of the west half of the west half of the seath of the west half of the seath of the west half of the west half of the seath of the west half of th

Kropp, Purales V pales V.

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IS THE TIME TO BRING

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Where they will be bound FIRMLY and ELEGANTLY, at a

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Old Books Neatly Repaired!

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FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing vited to an inspection. the different kinds accompanies each

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 21bs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, cong

CHARLES WHEELER.

Fairchild

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams......10 Cents. Shoulders 8 Cents.
Dried Beef 15 Cents. 

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## CLOSING OUT SALE!

We have commenced making various marked improvements in the interior of our store, and expect on their completion to have one of the finest

DRYGOODS!

-AND-ARPET HOUSES

In the West. Most prominent will be a Hale Elevator, upon the construction of which no expense will be spared to make it surpassing in elegance, comfort and safety any the city. We have long felt the necessity of such

a fixture and by its use will be enabled to give our customers free and pleasant access to upper stores. In making these changes we are compelled to close out a large portion of our stock

AT ANY SACRIFICE

In the first place for want of space to work in; and secondly to open in the early Spring with the largest and best assortment ever shown here. In accordance with above we have made.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK

FANCY GOODS.

Millinery Goods and Carpets.

Consumers of the above articles will be enabled during the next sixty days to supply their wants at prices never before known to the trade. All are in-

Send for Samples. FREEDMAN BROS. & CO., 147, 149, 151 Woodward Ave.

FALL AND WIN

1878

Has now in Stock a more complete and better selected line of goods than was ever placed in Ypsilanti. One needs but to look through to realize the amount and

variety of his Stock,

-CONSISTING OF-Worsted Chevoit, Cassamere, Satinet, and Worsted Effect Suits for

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, & CHILDREN.

VERGOATS!

For all. Stacks of Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is filled with Foreign and Domestic Woolens.

Mr. B. GOODWIN, Artistic Tailor,

We are able to furnish a more genteel and better fitting garment than you can get elsewhere in Ypsilanti Call and see. J. F. SANDERS. The Clothier, 16 Congress Street.

SHINGLES. DERSON & SWEET.

PIK & CHOPENE A OF DETAND